

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LII.]

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### BIRTHS.

At Stanhope House, Pensarn, Abergele, North Wales, on the 20th October, 1900, the wife of E. JONES HUGHES, of a son.

On the 26th November, 1900, the wife of J. R. CAPELL, of a daughter.

At Ligoniel, the Peak, on the 26th November, the wife of F. H. MAY, of a daughter.

At Macao, on the 28th November, 1900, the wife of F. X. M. PLACE TAVARES, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 17th November, 1900, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., HENRY EDWARD McCANN, of Chinese Imperial Postal Service, to FLORENCE ANNIE, second daughter of the late William R. FULLER, of Chefoo, China.

On the 23rd October, at the Church of St. Thomas a Becket, Portsmouth, by the Rev. Richard Wall, brother of the bridegroom, LEWIS WALL, Engineer, R.N., to MAUDE AGNES, daughter of E. MAST, Hongkong.

On Sunday, 25th November, at 3 p.m., at the residence of Mr. A. Weill, No. 67, Wyndham Street, SAM DONNENBERG to EMILY GRUNSTEIN.

On the 26th November, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. E. F. Cobbold, J. C. PETER, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to ALICE HOPE, daughter of the late Captain Wm. CHIMMO, R.N., and of Mrs. CHIMMO, Westdowne, Wyke Regis, Dorset.

### DEATH.

At Puloh Brani, Straits Settlements, on the 16th November, MATILDA, wife of James. H. CARROLL.

### THE

## Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The English Mail of the 26th October arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Clyde*, on the 24th November (28 days); the American Mail of the 26th October arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 25th November (29 days); and the Canadian Mail of the 5th November arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 30th November (25 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

A second report of Yu Haien's suicide has reached Shanghai through native official sources.

Another powder explosion occurred at Hangchow on Saturday last, killing 40 men and destroying many houses.

It is stated that the Empress Dowager now proposes to remain herself at Hsianfu, but to allow the Emperor to return to Peking "when peace has been concluded."

A serious affray was reported from Shanghai on the 27th ult. Some French soldiers are said to have used their bayonets in the street, and a Sikh policeman was badly stabbed in the stomach.

A Tientsin telegram, dated 22nd November, to the *N.-C. Daily News*, states that the French Municipality are issuing a notification announcing the practical annexation of the Extension of the Settlement there.

The latest despatches from the north are desponding in tone. From Tientsin comes the news that Boxers and soldiers are creeping back to the neighbourhood of the port and that the local Chinese fear trouble when winter closes it up.

Native Christians reaching Shanghai from Fancheng in Hupeh reported the recent passing of 400 boats with supplies for the Imperialists at Hsianfu. All available boats, moreover, on the Han River have been chartered for the same object.

The United States have addressed a circular to the Powers suggesting that less extreme measures in regard to punishment and indemnities be taken as a basis of negotiations. Russia and Japan are reported to be supporting the United States.

The U. S. cruiser *Yosemite* was wrecked in a typhoon at Guam on the 13th November. Five of the crew were lost, the remainder being rescued by a collier. Justin Island was devastated by the typhoon, one hundred natives being killed. The cruiser *Yosemite* was a converted merchant-vessel of 6,179 tons and 4,700 i.h.p. She was launched in 1892 and carried ten 6-in. Q.F. six 6-pr. and two maxim guns. Her speed was 16 knots and her complement 285 men.

The *N.-C. Daily News* learns that the Upper Yangtze steamer *Pioneer* has been sold to the British Government for use as a gunboat. She was last week at Chungking.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 24th ult. states that it has been assured on the very highest authority that Dr. Knappe did not even touch the question of sending troops up the river in his conversation with Viceroy Lin Kung-yi at Nanking. The story of his having done so seems therefore to be without foundation. The Viceroy is said to have been very disturbed at the report, which obtained currency in the Shanghai native papers also.

H.M. cruiser *Blenheim* leaves England at the beginning of this month for the China Station, to relieve H.M.S. *Undaunted*. The *Blenheim* is a first-class cruiser of 9,000 tons and 24,411 i. h. p. She was built at Blackwall in 1890. Her armour is 6 in., gun position, and 6-3 in., deck; she carries two 9-2 in., ten 6 in. Q.F., sixteen 3-pr. Q.F., seven maxims and two light guns and four torpedo-tubes (two submarine). Her speed is 21.5 knots. She is a sister-ship of H.M.S. *Blake*.

A telegram from Dr. Morrison appearing in the *Times* of the 27th ult. announced that the Foreign Ministers at Peking had accepted Sir Ernest Satow's proposal for recasting the commercial treaties with China. They also accepted Italy's proposal that the guarantee for the indemnity to be paid by China should be under foreign control. The lowest estimate of the indemnity puts the figures at 60,000,000 taels. At the time Dr. Morrison telegraphed the Conjoint Note of the Ministers had not yet been presented.

Our Portsmouth correspondent, under date 26th October, writes—The battleship *Glory*, which is to be commissioned on the 1st November as flagship on the China Station, will be the most powerful and smartest flagship in the Far East. She is being finished off rather elaborately and ought to be much admired when she is in China waters. The following are some of the officers to be appointed:—Lieutenants Harold Christian (1st Lieut.) F. L. Attenborough (T.), Harold G. Sims, William W. Wilson, M. R. Best, and A. R. W. Sartorius.

To-day is the Empress Dowager's birthday. The usual celebrations, however, will apparently not be held this year, for in an Imperial Decree published on the 14th ult. the Emperor says (or is made to say):—"I find the Sacred Mother to be so despondent and sorrowful at the present turn of affairs, necessitating the abandonment of our Ancestral capital and the flight of the Court, that Her Majesty has no heart to do anything—even to the celebration of her birthday anniversary—and she has therefore commanded us to stop all such ceremonies. We have, however, tried our best to persuade Her Majesty to change her mind and have only succeeded in getting her consent to meet us at the head of the princes, nobles, and high ministers of the Court in the ordinary audience room and there receive our obeisances. In consideration of Her Majesty's determination not to hold any festivities on the day in question, owing to the present crisis, further importunity of ours would show a lack of sympathy on our part with Her Majesty's present sorrow. We therefore hereby command that all celebrations proposed be stopped forthwith."



## ALLIED INACTION IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 28th November.)

The course of events in China from day to day shows more clearly that the policy of which Great Britain has been the exponent in China has utterly failed in its object of bringing about any satisfactory settlement of the present insupportable position. In fact, so far from progressing the situation seems to be daily becoming more insoluble, and the knot which with a little knowledge of the complications could have been unravelled, now needs the sword of an ALEXANDER to undo it. At the beginning, as we have pointed out, there were in China itself the elements of recuperation; the great Viceroy almost without exception were on the side of order, and only waited to be assured of personal protection to throw in their lots with the better disposed Powers. Among the Powers themselves there was still a certain amount of common feeling, and a desire to bring about a settlement in the general interest of all. Now all this is practically past, the want of any support to the Viceroy, and the desire, while taking advantage of their acts, to leave them to the tender mercies of the Dowager and her crew on the restoration of a pretended peace, have become too palpable to be ignored, and within the last week or two there are unmistakeable signs that slowly, but surely, the good wishes of the provincial officials are vanishing, and that where, had we been influenced by an intelligible policy, we could have confidently looked for support, we have now to face a sullen power of opposition. Little by little the crew at Hsianfu have been putting out their feelers, and, finding that we have calmly submitted to the insults intended in each successive "Imperial Edict," have been advancing their claims, as if we, not they, were the fugitives from justice. Unfortunately this foolish complacency on our part has not ended with ourselves, but the very evident intention to patch up a peace at any price has convinced the Viceroy that it is our deliberate intention, when the time comes, to hand them over tied and bound to the tender mercies of the party who deliberately planned the murder of all who were either foreigners themselves, or had any sympathy with the party of reform in China. Acting with this party is LI HUNG-CHANG, who, it is very well known, bears no good will to either of the Yangtze Viceroy. The fate of CHANG YIN-HWANG, the first victim to the reaction, following within a few days of the disgrace of LI, is an object lesson that neither LIU KUNG-YI nor CHANG CHIH-TUNG can afford to disregard; and as we have exhibited no sign of shielding the Viceroy from the vengeance of the reactionaries, we have practically compelled them, however personally unwilling, to assume a compliance with the ruling policy which at the beginning they were far from feeling. Leaving on one side the mistakes in policy which have brought about this situation, it is equally clear that, from a practical point of view, and looking merely to the military exigencies of the case, we have committed an equally grave mistake. We had, in fact, in our own hands from a military standpoint the means of rendering any defence impossible. We had not very long ago the power to cut off completely all the resources of the fugitive Court; we were in undisputed possession of the great waterway from east to west, and were in a position to cut off all supplies of men and funds, not to mention food-supplies, which we now know to be going to Hsianfu in large quantities; yet in the face of these facts we have made no attempt to

utilise the commanding position which this gave us. It was not to be expected that seeing the embarrassing nature of the negotiations in which we permitted ourselves to be entangled, the Viceroy would be going to point out, to their own possible ruin, a course which was evident to any thinking man; and we unfortunately listened to the interested suggestions of such polluted sources as the Chinese Legations in London and Washington. If it be true that the Chinese Bannerman who represented China at Paris, and the Emperor himself, in his touching appeal to the foreign Powers, have both disclaimed their coincidence in this policy, it throws a lurid light on the whole course of our negotiations. No one with sufficient knowledge of the character of the men into whose hands the conduct of affairs has fallen can plead ignorance of their reactionary intentions. No real reply has been given to the charges of Dr. MORRISON against the heads of the Legations in England and the United States; and yet in the face of these grave charges we permit the very men arraigned to be our guides and advisers.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Daily Press, 29th November.)

The negotiations for peace at Peking are, we fear, likely to prove very prolonged and productive of many disappointments. It is now certain that the Treaty Powers are much divided in opinion, and it is difficult to see how the divergent interests and ideas are to be reconciled. Russia was at one time the chief disturbing factor in the agreement, because her interests were somewhat divergent from those of the Powers generally, and she was only anxious to gain compensation for losses and to strengthen her influence in Manchuria and Chihli. Now another and rather unexpected opponent to the Anglo-German proposals has appeared in the shape of the United States, which Power has suddenly become extremely solicitous not to offend the *amour propre* of China and to provide an easy method by which the demands of the Treaty Powers can be met. The Washington Government has been led, for some occult reason, to conclude that if China is pressed to agree to the terms that have been tentatively laid down the Chinese Government—or the various officials that are supposed to constitute it—will be driven to continue hostilities and prolong the interruption to trade. It is now stated by REUTER that Russia and Japan support the United States in their objection to the demands of Count von WALDERSEE, and probably the next thing we shall hear is that, in order to preserve the concert—save the mark!—the reasonable conditions first mooted have been withdrawn. If so, this will surely be the beginning of the end of any sustained effort to secure the punishment of the remainder of the guilty Manchu and Chinese officials, and the period of concession to China will commence again. The foreign troops will next be withdrawn from Peking in order that the EMPEROR and EMPRESS Dowager may be induced to return to that capital. From that to the general recognition of the woman who has so long dominated the EMPEROR and imposed her will upon the Empire would not be a great step. This would be followed by a patched-up peace, in which no concession of importance would be gained, the Treaty Powers would undertake to pay the war indemnity themselves by submitting to the imposition of a revised and increased tariff, and the last state of foreign intercourse with the Celestial Empire would be worse than the first. By degrees the sale of arms and ammunition

to the Chinese Government, which it is now in contemplation to prohibit by express treaty stipulation, would be resumed; the formation of an army and the reconstruction of the embryonic navy would be attempted; and all the old dangers and difficulties in the way of unrestricted commercial intercourse would be revived. With these the disgraceful competition by the Foreign Representatives for contracts would again be resuscitated, and the Powers would begin once more to plot to secure predominance at the corrupt Court of Peking. We might—who knows?—again be edified by seeing the wives of the Foreign Ministers attending a *levée* by the EMPRESS Dowager and accepting *cumshaws* from her bloodstained hands. We might—who can tell?—in ten years' time even see Sir ROBERT HART's gloomy vaticinations fulfilled. It seems unlikely in the extreme, but it is always the unexpected that happens, and there is nothing impossible in his suggestions. The material is there, and though the Chinese are not a fighting race and are averse to any kind of discipline, they can be taught obedience and only require a leader. If the Hour arrives, the Man may appear, and then the hordes of Chinese in the Central Kingdom might become a terror and a threat to civilization and the world. This may sound very pessimistic and alarming; however, it is intended to be neither alarmist nor extravagant. But it is at this time of day, and under present circumstances, sheer midsummer madness to be optimistic. If all the Foreign Powers were animated by one idea: the fitting punishment of the Chinese officials responsible for the recent horrible and fiendish barbarities, and the conclusion of an agreement that would provide against their recurrence: then we might soon hope for peace and a resumption of trade and the gradual opening up of China. But with the jealousies and dissensions existing, and the fatuous policy being developed by the United States Government *vis-à-vis* of China, it is very much to be feared that all the ills we have borne will be our portion in the future in our intercourse with China. Better by far to let matters drift, and suffer the partitioning of China than to agree to the restoration of the former *régime*, with Russia dominant in Manchuria, and the Peking Government more strongly imbued than ever with the idea of playing off the Powers against each other, while refusing to carry out the stipulations of the Treaties and levying an increased tariff on imported foreign goods.

The typhoon which did so much damage here a fortnight ago was felt in Kobe but slightly. It is late in the season for a typhoon, says the *Kobe Herald*, of the 10th ult. and on that account to-day's storm can scarcely be classed in that category. The only other serious storm of the autumn season in Kobe this year was the typhoon of September, which, it will be remembered, did considerable damage. On that occasion the wind force approached 40 miles an hour, and, although the Kobe meteorological office report of the greatest wind force to-day is not yet available, it is probable that it should not be much less than that recorded in the September typhoon. The latter was a night blow. To-day's disturbance has developed to its crisis during the daylight hours. There were, however, a few hours of it overnight. The barometer began to fall about eleven last night and the outlook was already bad when the Gymnasium audience were going home about 11.30. The barometer has steadily fallen since, but probably reached its lowest about 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the strength of the wind and deluge of rain were greatest. Along the whole of the Japan coast the typhoon was more or less felt, but no great damage was done.



## THE MASSACRES OF MISSIONARIES.

(Daily Press, 24th November.)

By somewhat slow degrees truth as to the fate of various missionaries in the interior of north and north-western China is coming to light. The tale is grievous and the details sad and sickening. The unfortunate teachers of the Christian religion and their flocks have experienced almost every cruelty and torture that have ever been known and practised by a callous-hearted race. Neither youth nor age nor sex has been spared. The innocence of childhood, the helplessness of womanhood, the white hair of the aged have alike failed to awaken one sentiment of pity, one feeling of compassion in the minds of the Boxers and their official patrons. The mandate had gone forth that they were to slay and spare not, and the Boxers had no bowels of compassion to be moved, while the mandarins who gave the orders seldom had the courage to see them carried out, and closed their ears to any appeal for aid or for mercy. There were exceptions among the officials, it is true, and the people also in some instances, to their honour be it said, succoured the hapless victims of prejudice and fanaticism, sometimes saving their lives at great personal risk. But in most cases there were none to deliver: amid the crowd of mocking faces not one expressed pity at the fate of the persecuted. The story of this latest nineteenth century massacre is not quite unrelieved in all its dark passages of blood and cruelty, but it is dark, doleful, and dismal to a degree. In this most sordid empire chivalrous feeling and tender solicitude for the weak and the suffering is not looked for, but on the other hand such a revel in bloodshed was certainly not expected.

The records of the dark deeds done in this last year of the century will long be a stain on China. They were perpetrated in defiance of treaty rights, in teeth of the fact that the Chinese Government had engaged to protect the foreigners, and despite the promptings of that natural feeling of humanity which should govern the entire race, irrespective of colour, race, or religion. The savageries practised by the Red Indians were not more revolting than the barbarities inflicted upon the missionaries and their converts in North China. Bishop HAMER, the founder of the Belgian Mission and Bishop of Western Mongolia, who had for nearly thirty-five years laboured in Shansi—practically giving his life to the work—was seized while celebrating Mass, bound, and marched through the city, and, because he counted his beads as he went along, had his hands chopped off, and was then thrown into a noisome prison. Three days later he was brought out, wrapped in cotton on which kerosene was poured, and then set alight and burnt to death. With him perished five thousand converts, and every church and building connected with the mission was destroyed. Another devoted priest, Father HEIERMAN, was taken with a *confrère*, Father MALLET, to a place called Huiwacheng, where the former was cut into four pieces and his heart taken out and nailed to a tree. What fate overtook his companion in misery is not yet known. At Lachoukeou, near Jehol, in Mongolia, another priest, Father SAGERS, after having been carried for a distance, bound like a pig on a bamboo, was thrown into a ditch and there buried alive, unless a blow given him on the head with a mattock as he strove to rise first secured for him a deliverance from further torment. Another terrible case, also in Mongolia, was that where twelve Swedish Protestant missionaries with their

wives and children sought refuge with three Belgian priests at Houpa. The Catholic Mission was attacked by the mob, and all the missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, were burned to death in the building. Mr. and Mrs. GREEN and Miss GREGG of the China Inland Mission at Huolu, in Shansi, who have escaped with their bare lives after almost incredible sufferings and hardships, to which their little daughter succumbed, have been telling the story of their journey to Paotingfu and deliverance there. They left their home at Huolu on the 6th July with the intention of proceeding to Tientsin, and after running the gauntlet of several dangers, arrived at Tsing-yuan, where they were betrayed to a party of Boxers by a youth who had hypocritically professed sympathy with their forlorn plight. The Boxers dragged them out of the house in which they had sought refuge by the hair of their heads, and beat and kicked them unmercifully. They were then bound hand to foot behind their bodies, i.e. right hand to right foot, and a bamboo was passed between the arm and body and behind the knee-joint; and thus slung, with the other leg and arm and the head hanging down and the ladies' hair trailing the ground, they were carried for about a mile and a half to the Boxer headquarters in a temple near Tsing-yuan. Even the children were treated in the same barbarous manner, and Mr. GREEN, who was suffering from shot wounds, having been fired at by a Boxer previously, was put to exquisite torture. Here they would have been murdered without doubt, had not the tradespeople of Tsing-yuan intervened on their behalf, and protected them until an official arrived with an order from the Governor to fetch them to Paotingfu, where at length they arrived on the 17th September, having had to leave their dead child at Tsing-yuan.

The fate of many missionaries is still in doubt, and it is greatly to be feared that there are yet to be unfolded several melancholy stories of outrage and massacre. These missionary murders and those of the Belgian engineers have to some extent been avenged by the recent executions at Paotingfu, where the Governor and the Tartar General were made to expiate their crimes against humanity by the allied commanders, but the worst culprits, because the prime movers in the plot, viz., Prince TUAN, General TUNG FUHSIANG, and YU-HSIEN, the ferocious Governor of Shansi, have yet to be brought to book. These personages are all nominally in disgrace, and Prince TUAN has been deprived of all power for the time being, but General TUNG is still in command of some sixteen thousand troops with which he dominates and probably menaces the Court at Hsian-fu. Indeed, it is more than likely that he will hold the EMPEROR and EMPRESS-DOWAGER as hostages for his own safety, and will thus be able to delay the negotiations for peace, supposing that the wicked EMPRESS-DOWAGER is really willing to permit them to proceed. Whatever may happen, through the difficulties of intervening distance, the bad faith of the Imperial officials, or other complications, we sincerely hope that the Allied Powers will march steadily to one goal—viz., the punishment of those responsible for or participating in the hideous massacres that followed the Boxer outbreak. This is clearly the first consideration, and the Powers should not allow financial or commercial, or even political interests, to divert them from this point. What is wanted is simple justice, which we ought to enforce, no matter at what cost. The Chinese Government do not really wish to give up these great and powerful mandarins; they fear that such a

course would cause differences and possibly another little war, and they are willing therefore to be prodigal in promises, believing that the fulfilment of such promises may be deferred, on one plea or another, for an indefinite period. Russia is playing into China's hands meantime, with a selfish purpose in view. When all the other demands have been met in some way or other, the astute Muscovite will turn up with his little bill for the accommodation. It is the duty of the other Powers to balk this strategy and to force the hands of the Chinese Government. The task may not prove an easy one, and there will be many temptations to deviate from it, but we trust the newly-formed Anglo-Teutonic agreement will prove impervious to all allurements in the shape of self-interest, and outlast any attempts at new combinations for unworthy purposes.

## SIR ROBERT HART AND OTHERS ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Daily Press, 26th November.)

An article by Sir ROBERT HART in the November *Fortnightly Review* seems to have excited much interest and no little discussion in the home papers. The *Times* devotes a leading article to it, discounting the well-known Inspector-General's bold statements on the ground that China, as has long been known, has cast a spell over his mind and sympathies to an extent uncommon even in those who have resided in this country as long as he has. Our contemporary sees "Oriental fatalism" in Sir ROBERT HART's acceptance of the view that the principles underlying the Boxer movement must some day triumph. And certainly the pronouncement is a startling one. We have in the past heard of the "Yellow Peril" *ad nauseam*, and recent study of the question has apparently resulted in the allaying of the former apprehensions to a great extent. But Sir ROBERT re-states the case very forcibly, speaking more from the Chinese than from the European point of view. He is content to risk the laugh which his words may provoke and fearlessly defends the national Chinese movement. The writer in the *Times*, in reply to Sir ROBERT HART's "extraordinary vision of the yellow race triumphant over the united civilisation of the West in the not distant future," points to the case of the allied operations in Chihli and the readiness with which the people sell supplies to the foreign invaders, and therefore seems to question the patriotic nature of the movement on which Sir ROBERT so much insists. The truth, no doubt, lies somewhere between the two views. The Boxer movement is patriotic in that it is an expression of Chinese resentment for the many indignities heaped on the country by other peoples, particularly in the filching of nearly all the best ports in China. The fact that the Chihli peasantry, now that the Allies are in command of the province, should accept the inevitable and make what money they can in the circumstances is no new trait in Chinese character; it is at least as old as the history of European strife with China. No one would suggest that it indicates that the provincials have changed in their estimate of European intrusion into the empire. Ridiculous as was the idea of those who fostered the Boxer society that China in arms could withstand, or rather drive out, the foreigner, there is nothing ridiculous in the contention that the Chinese national character can, for still a very long time to come, hold out against foreign influences. The remedies which Sir ROBERT



HART suggests, only to dismiss, for the peril of a far greater national movement in China are partition or a miraculous spread of Christianity. These remedies are outside the limits of practical politics or practical propagandism, he says. That the latter alternative is impossible, with all deference to the opinions of propagandists, we are convinced; that the former is, we wish could be recognised. Our Shanghai contemporary, the *North-China Daily News*, had a desponding article last week, in the course of which it said: "There are signs now of such a disintegration in China itself as must almost certainly lead to a break-up of this great empire, and if it breaks up from internal causes, there will be a scramble among the Powers for the pieces, and the result will be the same as if it was a case of partition from outside. . . . Unless means can be devised for suppressing this usurper, there will shortly be a break between the northern and southern divisions of China, which is likely to be a prelude to partition." Now, admitting that partition were possible or even advisable, it would still be difficult to see how the Powers propose to reconcile such a policy with their expressed determination to maintain the integrity of China. But the partition of the empire, as has been pointed out in the columns of the press nearly all the world over, and in particular in the Anglo-Chinese press, would be absolutely disastrous. Those best acquainted with China have not hesitated to pronounce such a policy impracticable. No gradual absorption of the outlying part of the country is conceivable, but the taking over of the whole by any one Power or any combination of Powers is a dream, the realisation of which would land the experimenter in difficulties beyond all coping with. No parallel can be found with such a proceeding in history. Little as the various sections of China may be attached to each other, they possess at least enough homogeneity and enough difference from the rest of the world to make the idea of Europe, America and Japan dividing them up into dependencies nothing better than a nightmare, which all men of commonsense will hope to be spared.

### RELIEF OF TYPHOON SUFFERERS.

(Daily Press, 29th November.)

"The returns received show that in the late typhoon over two hundred lives were lost and two hundred and seventy junks and fishing boats were sunk or destroyed, causing much distress among the seafaring population of the Colony. The Governor invites the inhabitants of the Colony to meet him at the City Hall on Monday, the 3rd December, at noon, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for the relief of the sufferers."

The above statement we received yesterday morning from H.E. the Governor, with a request for its publication. This we are very glad to do, and we trust that the Governor's invitation will meet with a fitting response from the inhabitants of Hongkong. On the 14th instant we wrote that we were in a position to state that the work of affording practical relief to sufferers from the typhoon had been organised immediately by the various Chinese benevolent societies of the Colony and that these societies were at the time financially competent to dispense all the charity necessary. We recorded also that the Tung Wah Benevolent Association had informed His Excellency, in reply to an enquiry, that they were at that time quite capable of doing the relief work unaided, but that if they should require any financial

assistance they would ask him to start a public subscription list. During the fortnight which has elapsed since that date the police have been busy collecting the returns of injury to life and property among the Chinese caused by the typhoon, and the result of their labours appears in the figures given. More than two hundred lives have been lost, while among the junks and smaller boats as many as two hundred and seventy were either sunk or destroyed. It can easily be imagined how much suffering and distress have been occasioned among our harbour and fishing population by this catastrophe of the 9th and 10th instant. As we have already seen, the Foreign Community of Hongkong was anxious to come forward and contribute to the relief of the unfortunate natives, and only held back at the request of the Chinese themselves. Now we have our opportunity. By meeting H. E. the Governor on Monday next at the City Hall, we shall be able to concert measures for assisting those who have lost so heavily by the great storm. We shall have the figures before us, and the Chinese societies will no doubt be ready to tell us to what extent they have been able to meet the call upon their charity. It will then be open for the Foreign Community of Hongkong to prove their sympathy for suffering, in the way which may be decided as best, and we have no fear that they will fail to do so. All that is wanted is a representative meeting on Monday next, and this it should be easy to obtain.

### THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 23rd November, 8.16 p.m.

Hu Ting-seng, the Imperial Delegate, has arrived at Changsha in Hunan, and is organising a Boxer militia.

There is a terrible famine in Shensi. In the Hsian prefecture the people are eating leaves, while in the hills the people are actually killing and eating strangers. The Government reserve granaries were found to be nearly empty.

Liu Kung-yi is sending his family to Honan, fearing the allied troops ascending the Yangtze, but Dr. Knappe, the German Consul here, denied mentioning the subject in his recent interview with the Viceroy at Nanking.

SHANGHAI, 25th November, 10 p.m.

Sixteen men who were implicated in the Chuchow massacre have been captured.

The Maharajahs of Gwalior and Bikanir left Shanghai to-day.

SHANGHAI, 26th November, 7.42 p.m.

Sheng, ex-Tao-tai here, denies the truth of the Empress Dowager's illness, of Li Hung-chang's illness, and of Kweichun's visit to Hsianfu.

Some native Christians from Fancheng, in Hupeh, report the passing of 400 boats conveying supplies for Hsianfu. All available boats on the Han River have been chartered to convey supplies to the Imperial Court.

SHANGHAI, 27th November, 7.30 p.m.

It is reported that fifty of the Palace Guards have gone to Ningsia to arrest Prince Tuan, who is collecting a body-guard of Mongol princes.

Serious affrays took place here last night being caused by some French soldiers who drew their bayonets. A Sikh policeman was badly stabbed in the stomach.

SHANGHAI, 28th November, 8.20 p.m.

Liu Shu-tang, Governor of Chekiang, has been ordered to resign and to await orders. Yang Tsu-yi, Provincial Treasurer of Chekiang, who is known to have foreign sympathies, has been promoted to the post of Governor.

Rumours are current among the Chinese officials once more that Yu Hsien has committed suicide.

The Dowager Empress proposes to remain at Hsianfu and to allow the Emperor to return to Peking when peace has been concluded.

SHANGHAI, 29th November 7.55 p.m.

Tientsin despatches dated yesterday report that Boxers and soldiers are creeping back secretly to the neighbourhood. A very uneasy feeling is general among the Chinese at Tientsin, all expecting trouble when the port closes.

A serious reverse to the German expedition to Kalgan will encourage the Chinese to renewed efforts. The Chinese have an abundant supply of rifles.

Admiral Seymour's and Consul-General Warren's visit to Wuchang has apparently had a first-rate effect on Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

Another great powder explosion occurred at Hangchow on Saturday last. Forty were killed, and many houses were destroyed.

Hsutung is reported still alive and in hiding.

It is reported from Wuchang that Sun Yat-sen wrote offering to return to his allegiance. Chang Chih-tung replied that he must bring the heads of Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chai-chao. He has taken the oath of fealty.

### THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

#### LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The French cruiser *Chassaloap* Laubat arrived on the 23rd ult. from Amoy.

H.M.S. *Endymion* arrived on the 23rd ult. from Yokohama.

On the 23rd ult. German torpedo-destroyer No. 91 arrived from Canton.

The French transport *Mytho* arrived from Saigon on the 24th ult.

On the 25th ult. the French cruiser *Descartes* arrived from Saigon.

The U.S. transport *Caesar* left for America on the 23rd ult.

The hospital-ship *Maine* returned from Taku on the 26th ult.

The U. S. gunboat *Marietta* arrived on the 26th ult. from Canton.

H. M. cruise *Argonaut* left on the 26th ult. for Amoy.

H. M. cruiser *Astraea* and the *Waterwitch* went on a cruise on the 26th ult.

H. M. storeship *Humber* left on the 26th ult. for Weihaiwei.

The U. S. gunboat *Don Juan de Austria* departed for Manila.

The French transport *Mytho* left for Taku.

The German transport *Batavia* arrived on the 26th ult. from Vladivostok with 2,300 Russian troops on board.

The British transport *Union* arrived on the 27th ult. from Shangkaiwan.

The French gunboat *Comete* arrived on the 27th ult. from Swatow.

The British cruiser *Endymion* returned from a cruise on the 27th ult.

The British cruiser *Astraea* returned from a cruise on the 29th ult.

The U. S. gunboat *Marietta* left on the 29th ult. for Manila.

The British transport *Claverdale* left on the 29th ult. for Sydney.

The German transport *Batavia* left for Singapore.

The British transport *Dundee* left on Wednesday night.

The Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* came over on Thursday from Macao.



On Thursday the British transports *Pentakota* and *India* and the hospital-ship *Gwalior* arrived in the harbour from the north. By the latter came the Maharajahs Scindia of Gwalior and Bikanir.

## THE FUSILIERS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

[BY THE "RANK AND FILE."]

(Concluded.)

Among the many communications which have reached the writer commenting on the preceding articles, one from a non-commissioned officer calls attention to two "grave errors" which, he considers should be "immediately rectified." "The Porters were not brothers," the somewhat irate non com. goes on to say, "although they acted like it, and were considered to be related to each other as they were always together." The second "grave error" was in the statement that Col. Bertie dismissed his men so as to enable them to get some beer on the taking of Tientsin. The officer named should have been Major Morris, who took such a deep interest in his men that he personally went the round of the shops obtaining what he could for them, and assisting the citizens of Tientsin in doling out beer, &c.

But to proceed. We left the Fusiliers at Peitsang. They had materially assisted to take a position, which, in the opinion of those best able to judge would have been invulnerable in the hands of a courageous enemy. It ran north-east and south-west across the river and the railway, their right resting on an embankment which went from Hsiku village westerly, then left five miles away on the other side of the river at a camp near the fifth railway bridge, beyond which the country was inundated. It is true that the Chinese retreated in force and practically left the position at the mercy of the swiftly advancing troops, but the Fusiliers, nevertheless, displayed considerable dash and activity right through, clearing the way, and marching into the village among the first of the Allied troops in the early morn. At 8 o'clock the next morning (August 6th) the "fall in" sounded, and preparations were made for a forced march.

### THE ADVANCE ON YANGTSUN.

The advance section was to be composed of a large force of Japanese on the right bank, and the rest of the Allies on the left bank. After marching about thirteen miles under a broiling sun dispositions were made for a combined British and American attack in the centre and on the right. The attack in the centre was led by the 1st Sikhs and 24th Bengal Infantry in widely extended order supported by the 14th American Infantry, and the Fusiliers, the 12th Field Battery covering the advance to the right. The 9th American Infantry, protected on the right flank by the Bengal Lancers advanced, covered by an American Field Battery. The enemy was holding a position three miles long, with their right on the river, their centre at Yangtsun railway station and their left on distant villages eastwards. The intervening space was a plain, covered with high millet. The enemy's centre was strong, a village protected by entrenchments covering the station. Colonel Bertie ordered the Fusiliers to advance in extended order. The enemy's fire was first drawn by a company of Cossacks who had been reconnoitring, and had proceeded too far, so that they found considerable difficulty in retiring. The enemy seemed to have got the Americans well ranged, for a few shells went right in amongst them, and wounded several men as they advanced. The 12th Field Battery then started to shell the villages in front of the railway station, and under cover of this bombardment, the infantry attack was developed, the Fusiliers still advancing in very extended order through the high covering crops, the Americans following to their right, and in much closer order. The enemy's shells were ripping up the ground over which the Fusiliers had to advance, and their escape from a severe disaster is considered somewhat marvellous.

### JACKSON, THE FUSILIER HERO.

The Fusiliers did about two miles of the attack when the 7th Rajputs came up. Captain Gwynne immediately shouted to them "Why don't those Rajput's charge?" and with that he drew his own sword and said "Follow me, men!" and the Fusiliers at once made another charge.

They, however, were disappointed at the result of the order so valorously given and so readily responded to. They thought they were nearer the enemy's position than they were. However, Capt. Gwynne ordered them to rally, and away they went. When they reached the position they found the enemy had retreated. It was about this time when the Fusiliers found themselves in an enfilading fire, which for a while they could not make out. Eventually it was ascertained that the Russians were pouring shells into the captured position. Seven Americans were killed and wounded by this unfortunate accident. It was here that an heroic act of Signaller Jackson of the Fusiliers deserves to be put on record. When the shells were pouring into the captured position Jackson mounted the embankment and waved a flag as a signal for the Russians to cease fire. This was done at a moment when a shell had burst near the spot Jackson had to climb, and notwithstanding that fact, and the heavy fire on all sides, he made his way to a point where he could best be observed, and saved the lives of his comrades by running along the embankment and vigorously waving his flag.

The rest given to the troops at Yangtsun was much needed, and when the advance was continued on the 8th August the men "fell in" with renewed energy. The road at Yangtsun crosses over to the right bank of the river, and a definite order of march was agreed upon. It was decided that the Japanese should lead the advance, the Russians take the second place; the Americans were to follow, and the British to bring up the rear. The march of the Fusiliers was made in the day-time—that of the other part of the force in the night. The Indian troops fell out a good deal, for the weather, especially at midday, was very trying, and the heat intense. It was at Tsai-Tsun where the enemy was again met with, but they made no determined stand, and, as far as the Fusiliers were concerned, their bayonets remained sheathed.

### THE LAST CAMP BEFORE PEKING.

The combined Allies camped here for the night and on the afternoon of the next day (August 10th) moved further on the road. The Japanese were keeping the enemy continually on the run, marching in the night time. General Fukushima had laid out a plan of campaign which worked admirably. It was to push on about three miles in advance of the British main body of infantry, and whenever they got into touch with the enemy to drop back on the Fusiliers, who were then extended and sent forward to go through all the villages to the right and left of the line of march.

Another night's rest at Matou, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day the enemy were discovered in a position south of Tungchow, which was surrounded by a formidable wall. The Japanese advanced to assault it, but found the enemy had gone—the town was completely evacuated. The Fusiliers, with the rest of the Allies rested at Tungchow on the 12th. Peking was only 13 miles off, and the Force moved upon it in four separate columns. The Fusiliers advanced about noon upon the Sha-wo-men, the east gate of the Chinese city wall, the village in front of the gate being occupied by the enemy. The Field Battery was brought into action and the 24th Punjaub Infantry on the left of the road, and the 7th Rajputs on the right skirmished up towards it concealed by the high crops. The engagement was sharp and decisive, and the village was quickly taken. Indeed, there was little or no opposition, for the Chinese did not expect an attack to come from that quarter, more especially as the road leading to it had become well nigh impassable. The 1st Sikhs were with the Fusiliers, and they were supported by cavalry and artillery. The Americans were among the first to attack, while the cavalry and the artillery were sent to the Temple of Heaven to protect the left flank. The resistance was weak, and finally the position was taken. On all sides Peking was in the hands of the Allies and the Legations had been saved. So much then for the part which the Fusiliers took in bringing about such a successful issue. They had demonstrated right through the kind of metal of which they are composed, and in conclusion the story of Private Dudson may be mentioned as standing out prominently among the heroic acts done by them while

on that hazardous march. It was near Tientsin, and the order was given to advance over a wall. When nearing it Private Dudson saw a wounded Japanese who had taken off his clothing and rolled himself in the mud so as to prevent his being identified by the passing Chinese. Quick as the word, Dudson caught the man in his arms and carried him to the Hospital trench, where his injuries were dressed by Captain Prynn. The sufferer held in his hand a purse which he desired the Captain to take in return for the kindness shown him, but it was refused. The dressing completed, the Captain asked for volunteers to take the Japanese back to his lines, and Dudson at once stepped forward. In the meantime he had been out across the line of fire and had brought back over his shoulders a wounded Sergeant named Pearce. Then grasping the wounded man again Dudson carried him to the Japanese lines some distance away. All this was done amid a heavy cross fire, and those who witnessed it cheered Dudson lustily. It is said the plucky fellow has been mentioned for these heroic deeds—deeds which add lustre to the fame of not only the Royal Welsh Fusiliers but the whole British Army.

## OPENING OF THE BLAKE PIER.

### PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CLOCK TOWER.

On Thursday afternoon "Blake Pier," as the structure which has displaced Pedder's Wharf is named, was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.). The ceremony was attended with considerable éclat. Under the superintendence of Messrs. J. M. Mudie (assistant engineer, Praya Reclamation Works) and W. S. Triscott (overseer, Praya Reclamation Works) the pier had been beautifully decorated with plants, flowers, and flags. At the entrance was a fine floral triumphal arch in three divisions. Over the central division were the words "Blake Pier" emblazoned in gold and light blue on a red ground, and from the centre of each division hung a large basket of flowers, while the corners of the arch were surmounted by British flags. The rest of the pier was festooned with evergreens, with flags at intervals, and was lined with pot plants. Some gaily decorated launches were ranged alongside. A party of police in charge of Chief Inspector Mackie maintained order. The Governor and party arrived at about five o'clock, being escorted by a European constable and eight Indians in charge of Sergeant Garrod. The party included H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake, Viscount Suidale, the Maharajah of Bikanir, the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, and Lieut. Spence. There were also present, among others, Sir John Carrington, C.M.G. (Chief Justice), the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C. (Attorney-General), the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Hoare), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), the Hon. T. Sercombe Smith (Acting Puisne Judge), the Hon. Basil Taylor (Acting Harbour Master), the Hon. J. J. Keswick, the Hon. R. M. Gray, the Hon. J. Thurburn, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Wei A Yuk, Mr. Rounseville Wildman (U.S. Consul-General), Mr. A. G. Romano (Portuguese Consul-General), Chev. Z. Volpicelli (Italian Consul), M. Oustinoff (Russian Consul), Mr. Aldrich (U.S. Vice-Consul), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Captains Anderson and Goddard, Messrs. J. W. Kinghorn, D. Macdonald, W. Grigor Taylor, David Gillies, N. Munford, R. C. Wilcox, R. K. Leigh, J. R. Mudie, A. Shelton Hooper, M. S. Northcote, P. W. Sergeant, A. J. May, J. Y. V. Vernon, D. R. Crawford, G. J. W. King, H. P. Tooker, W. J. Tatcher, B. W. Gray, G. C. Burnett, J. S. Hagen, J. Goosman, J. P. Cottam, J. Grant Smith, and W. S. Bailey. A large number of local ladies graced the ceremony with their presence.

In commencing the proceedings, the Hon. R. D. ORMSBY said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: The Construction of this Pier (which I am about to ask Your Excellency to open) was recommended by a committee appointed by His Excellency Sir William Robinson in 1897 to report generally on the subject of Government Piers in the harbour, a committee on which I had the honour to serve. A solid stone pier, or rather twin piers from the same base, which



were to project 98 feet into the harbour, had actually been commenced and the foundations laid. The accommodation these piers would have afforded was considered by the committee inadequate for the needs of the rapidly growing traffic, while the experience gained of the effects of a high sea on solid structures, such as Murray Pier, had shewn conclusively the superiority of open piers on iron piles during rough weather. The committee, therefore, recommended that a pier such as has been erected, 200 feet in length and 40 feet wide, with eight flights of steps, should be constructed here. It was then decided to entrust the designing and ordering of the pier to the eminent harbour engineers, Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews, who had been consulted in regard to the Reclamation Works, and who were well acquainted with Hongkong Harbour. The contract for the iron-work was secured by the Horseley Iron Work Company and the first shipment arrived here in Oct. 1899. Tenders for the erection of the pier were called for locally, and a contract was entered into with Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, who have carried out the work under the direct supervision of Messrs. J. F. Boulton, and J. M. Mudie, Executive Engineers, in a very satisfactory manner. Difficulties were encountered, such as are inseparable from a work of a nature in deep water, but were successfully surmounted. We now see only some eight feet of the superstructure, while 60 feet are hidden from view under the water and mud of the harbour. The base of the pier, which is 126 feet wide and projects 40 feet from the Praya Wall, is of solid granite, and was designed to carry the new Clock Tower which will some day take the place of that in Pedder Street when the latter is removed. The total cost of the completed pier has been \$122,774.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR said—Your Highnesses, Mr. Ormsby, ladies and gentlemen: I accept with great pleasure the duty of opening this public work, the progress of which I have observed from month to month with great interest, and which reflects credit upon the designer and upon the contractors who have carried out the work. It is absolutely necessary for the great traffic of this great port, over whose waters 17 millions of tons or thereabouts come annually, that there should be ample accommodation, especially when we consider the rapidly-increasing population of Kowloon. I am glad to hear from the Director of Public Works that the timely precaution has been taken to so arrange the foundations that in time to come the Clock Tower may be erected at the base of the pier. I hope that by next year I shall be able to include in the Estimates a sum to provide for the removal of the Clock Tower from its present position, where it is a serious obstruction to traffic, and its replacement at the base of this pier—and not alone a Clock Tower, but greater accommodation for the people who use the pier. (Applause.) I think it will be well for pier to have a roof, because in wet weather a pier like this is but poor accommodation. With a Clock Tower and a good roof I think the pier will be worthy of the sea-front of this great city of Victoria. This pier is now completed, but it is only one of a number of piers which have been declared to be necessary. I take it that in a few years there will be at least two or three piers built along the eastern extension of the Praya, which will in a very short time be commenced. I am grateful for the proposal which has been made to me to associate my name with a public work of such utility as this. It is a pleasure to me that a work so well designed, so ably carried out, and so useful to the public of this wealthy and growing colony should be associated with my name, and I have, therefore, great pleasure in declaring the Blake Pier now open for traffic to the public. (Applause.)

His Excellency then cut a green ribbon stretching across the central arch and led the way on to the pier. In doing this he used a pair of silver scissors, which carried the inscription—"Presented to Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., at the opening of Blake Pier, Hongkong, 29th November, 1900, by Kinghorn and Macdonald, contractors."

The company having promenaded for a short time, the health of Her Majesty the Queen was drunk, and afterwards that of His Excellency the Governor, and the proceedings terminated.

## THE SOLDIERS' CLUB.

H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE SATISFIED WITH THE WORKING.

On Monday evening, 26th ult. a general meeting in connection with the Soldiers' Club was held under the presidency of H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G. (President of the General Committee), supported by Col. The O'Gorman, Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis (Hon. Secretary) and others.

His EXCELLENCY said—Members of the Soldiers' Club: I have called this meeting in accordance with the promise which I made on the day when we opened the club, that in course of time you should have some little statement of the results of the running of the club. Well, the club has been open now for six months, but for convenience's sake the statement which been handed round to some of you and which you can study afterwards has been made out to the end of September, four and half months from the opening of the club on the 14th of April. This statement shows that financially the club is in a very good state indeed. The balance may not look a very large one, but it must be borne in mind that during these four and a half months there have been some very heavy demands—for furniture and improvements, \$2,432; stage, \$191; safe, \$99. These three items will not occur again, or at any rate in anything like the same proportion, in the following half year. Therefore, if you glance your eye down the statement the bottom part will more or less tell you the liabilities on one side—the outstanding bills, the wages for September not paid until the first of the following month, and the cheques not presented—and then on the other side you will see the assets—the cash in the safe, the cash in the bank, the value of the balance of the stock, and the furniture less depreciation. You will see that really the result of this four and a half month's working is that supposing I came down here to tell you that the club was going to be stopped, that I was dissatisfied with it and that I was going to turn you out of it and that everything was to be sold, by a peculiar coincidence you would be able to pay back the money which was given by the officers, amounting to \$1,937, and the thing would be swept clear away. Therefore, in four and a half months the club has paid a very large sum of money in expenses which will not occur again and we have still a balance in hand. Well, I confess that financially this is a very good state of things indeed. It is beyond my expectations. As I told you when we opened the club the committee, of which I am president, never thought of this club in connection with money-making. What we were anxious to do was to give the European soldiers of this Garrison a club which we thought was wanted, and if any money was made by it such money was to go into the club or to be spent in such a way as the members thought desirable. Of course the opening of a club of this kind is always the first difficulty. There are a great number of expenses to be paid which, as I say, we hope will not occur again as largely as they did in the first four or five months; but I think we may fairly assume that the club is in a sound financial condition, and I am more than satisfied with it. Now we come to another matter with which I am very greatly pleased indeed. If you remember rightly, when we opened the club I said that I and the senior officers of the garrison had discussed the matter, and had made up our minds that we would make the experiment of letting this club be entirely without military surveillance—that there should be no non-commissioned officers on duty to see that order was kept. In fact we threw the club open to you on the understanding that you would conduct the club on lines of good breeding and good feeling and consideration for others, and I said that if I found it was conducted on these lines I should certainly never dream of closing it. Well, one of the things which it has been a great satisfaction to me to watch during the more than six months which the club has been open has been—as I and the officers anticipated—the fact that you have thoroughly taken us at our word and that you have looked after the interests of the club entirely by yourselves. There have been no complaints brought to my knowledge, and I may say that there

have been a great number of watchful eyes looking at you, and apart from my own observation I should have been very soon informed if the club had not been doing that which it was opened for. Instead of that, there have practically been no troubles, no disturbances in any way at all reflecting on the club, and that is a source of the very greatest satisfaction to me and to the committee working with me. Knowing that, we all feel very grateful, as the officers and myself determined that this should be a thoroughly Soldiers' Club, started by the officers as soldiers, kept by the soldiers. We have had no occasion to go outside for pecuniary assistance. The people of Hongkong are most liberal. Had I appealed to them and held up a finger I know perfectly well they would have come forward most liberally. I have been told that by many people. Many people have said to me, "Why have you not come to me and asked me to subscribe?" and I have replied that we preferred not to seek outside help. The only thing we had any real doubt about was as to whether the want of a club was a real one. One of the senior officers of my staff told me the other day that he had come from another garrison where a club something on these lines had been started and it turned out a dead failure. I suppose that that garrison was not broken up in the way this is. There were not the number of detachments. The men at Lyemun, Stonecutters, Kowloon, and elsewhere like to come over sometimes. They do not always like to go to their barracks. Possibly they might be separated from their barracks. And so we thought that in this garrison a club of this nature would meet a great want. Certainly we feel that our views have been thoroughly justified by what we have seen. I hope that the next time I meet you the statement of accounts to be presented will be even better than the one before us to-day. I want to emphasise the fact that the club solely exists by its being a credit and a source of good pleasure to the members. If at any time, owing to newcomers who do not know the principles on which it was started, there are complaints in connection with the club, I shall be found to be as good as my word. It all lies in the hollow of one hand, and I should close it. I shall not detain you very much longer, but there are one or two little matters which I want to speak to you about. I think the thanks of the club are greatly due to several people. A great number of people have helped at the entertainments. Among these is Mr. Marsh. (Applause.) He is not here, but I say it in his absence, that he has given his services on many occasions at concerts in connection with the club and no doubt has helped materially to make them successful, and I think we owe him a great debt of gratitude. (Applause.) There is another who has rendered us great assistance, and that is Mr. Moir, the bandmaster of the Welch Fusiliers. He has taken an immense interest in the entertainments at the club, and I beg to express my thanks and those of the committee to him. (Applause.) While I am on this subject I should very much like to put it to you whether concerts and other things for the good of the garrison could not be arranged. I throw it out as a suggestion that it might be well if you could, among yourselves, form an entertainment committee, getting somebody like Mr. Moir to serve upon it, and get up a series of entertainments or something of that kind in the winter. You will remember that when I came here first I said I hoped to have a boat club in connection with the club. Believe me, I have not forgotten it, but the real fact is that we have had such a pressure of work thrown upon us, the staff has had so much to do in connection with the North China expedition, and then there were difficulties connected with getting a place for the boats, and one thing or another, that I really have not had time to attend to the matter up to the present. In fact could I have foreseen that we should have had this North China trouble and that so large a number of the European Garrison would be going away, I doubt if I should have had the pluck to open the club when I did. That is another factor which you must remember. During these four and a half months quite half a battalion of regular troops, besides a great number of engineers and artillery, have been away. But I want to tell you



that I have not forgotten these things and they shall come in time. I tender the sub-committee my grateful thanks for what they have done, but I shall be glad if they will remember that if they have anything to suggest to Captain Trefusis that they may think worthy of consideration, either in the way of entertainments or getting up matches, or anything of that sort, their suggestions will have every consideration. In fact the club is in your hands. Before I sit down I think I should say that all our thanks are due to the working committee, to whom the success of the club is due, and in connection with this I must mention my own aide-de-camp, Captain Trefusis—(applause)—who has devoted himself heart and soul to this club. He knew what a warm interest I had in it. He himself has been greatly interested in similar things in the home district connected with the Brigade of Guards, and it is largely owing to his energy and hard work that we have got over the difficulties which always attend the opening of a building of this nature. (Applause.)

On the motion of Colonel BROWN, seconded by Colonel CROOKENDEN, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded His Excellency for his kindly interest in the club, and His Excellency having expressed his thanks for the vote, the proceedings terminated.

### THE A.D.C. AT THE THEATRE.

Once more the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club has achieved a thorough success, and shown to the public of the Colony that without waiting for any professional combination to visit us from distant lands we have in our midst enough dramatic talent of a high order to provide a well-spent evening's amusement. It is no exaggeration to say that the company which took part in *Our Flat* on the 24th ult. suffered nothing in comparison with any of the touring combinations which usually call at Hongkong. The performers had not that practice which the necessities of a professional tour bring, but they more than made up for it by a freshness of their own, while at the same time everything went without a hitch and at the right pace at which a comedy of this kind should go. Great credit belongs to those who are responsible for the training and rehearsing of the caste, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their labour and energy were productive of the best results. It was feared at first, that with so many new members taking part in the performance the A.D.C. might not come up to the standard of its previous triumphs, but as the first act got under weigh such fears were dissipated and the new blood was seen to have brought with it fresh vigour. Indeed some of the chief successes of the evening were won by players who have not previously appeared before the general public here.

The play chosen was one which lends itself admirably to representation by amateurs of talent. None of the roles are exacting, though they call for ample intelligence on the part of those who sustain them, the characters are well differentiated, the mounting is modest, but effective, and there is abundance of life and of humour of a popular kind. In construction *Our Flat* is of the utmost simplicity (we do not refer to the furniture in the third act) but it is also ingenious and amusing. In London, it will be remembered the comedy had an excellent run and was one of the successes of the season in which it saw the light. The A.D.C. made a very wise choice when they selected it for their first appearance in the season 1900-1901. The audience fully bore witness by their constant applause that they appreciated all the points brought out by the actors and actresses. Most laughter perhaps greeted the rehabilitation of the dismantled flat by Margery (Mrs. Bagnall Wild), Bella (Mrs. Clark), and Stout (Mr. H. W. Bird). The make-shifts adopted by Reginald Sylvester's quick-witted wife were welcomed with much merriment in all parts of the house. The bath-chair played its part nobly, and as various performers collapsed into it the mirth was renewed.

Coming now to the individual performers and taking the ladies first, we must testify to the way in which they all threw themselves into their parts. No hesitation was observable in a single speech, though on a first night it would

have been excusable. One and all they had settled down to their roles in splendid fashion. Mrs. Bagnall Wild as Margery Sylvester was, even to those who have seen her act before, a revelation. Throughout she was perfectly natural and devoid of any atom of staginess. We never want to see a woman's part played better in our A.D.C. performances. Moreover, she and Mr. Bagnall Wild as the husband, Reginald Sylvester, combined most admirably together, and it is indeed an advantage for the Club to possess two such capable performers accustomed to play in company. This is always half the battle in amateur theatricals. We shall hope to see them both in many future performances. As Margery's sister Lucy, Mrs. Howkins, a now-comer to the Colony, made a most promising first appearance. She played with great vivacity throughout and fairly inspired life into her fiancé, Clarence Vane. She looked charming in her white bridal costume in the second act, and altogether is a distinct addition to the ranks of our local amateurs. Mrs. Francis Clark, who played Bella, the independent but good natured maidservant, is a well-known and tried supporter of the A. D. C., and once again she gave most excellent exhibition of her talent and versatility. Some of her utterances quite "fetched" the house, spoken as they were with a delightful sharpness and truth to housemaidly nature. It was a capital bit of acting; particularly in the interview with Nathaniel Glover. Mrs. Clark has put another success to her credit. As Madame Volant, Mrs. Mossop had not a very grateful part to play, but she made a very good show with it. She dropped rather too suddenly from the broken French-English into cockney, but in other respects was a most adequate exponent of the dressmaker. Last of the female characters comes Miss Powell's Clara, a really admirable representation of the hoyden daughter from a neighbouring flat. We felt every moment, as indeed we were meant to, that a flower-pot must fall over soon or a candle-stick as Clara flitted from side to side of the room. Possibly the dropping of the manuscripts on the floor was a trifle overdone, but it is difficult not to exaggerate in such a part. Miss Powell's energy was inimitable.

Among the actors, Mr. C. H. P. Hay beyond a doubt made the hit of the evening. Nathaniel Glover, Lessee and Manager of the Royal Star Theatre, "lived" upon the stage on Saturday night. Admirably had Mr. Hay caught the tones, the geniality, pomposity, and vulgarity of a certain class of theatrical managers. While he was on the scene he seemed to eclipse everyone else with his pervasive personality, and his exits and re-entrances when he arrived at the flat to pay "Mr. Reginald" his £200 were extremely diverting. Mr. Hay is to be felicitated on a wonderfully humorous piece of acting. His make-up too was splendid; he might have been drawn by Phil May. In Mr. Hay the A. D. C. have a genuine comedian. Next to him in merit, perhaps, came Mr. Bagnall Wild, of whom we have already spoken incidentally. As the would-be tragic dramatist who is forced at last to turn to comedy, he played with the right amount of restraint, varied with such lyric outbursts as that with which he greeted Madame Volant and her "leetle bill." Mr. Bagnall Wild is already known to many as a most efficient actor. He showed himself so again and with one day's more experience in the scene with his wife and the manager who has come to buy the play, will be a first rate Reginald; in the scene we mention we thought there was a slight roughness, which another performance cannot but remove. Had Mr. Looker as Mr. McCallum maintained the same level in the second and third acts which he reached in the first he would certainly have carried off the second honours among the men but he seemed to tire a little toward the end. His performance, all the same, was good, and, as we have intimated, in the first act was very good indeed. Mr. G. J. P. Geiger took the part of Clarence Vane a little too quietly. The fate of his Academy picture seemed to weigh over-heavily on him. With an extra infusion of vigour, however, he would fill the part very well. Among the minor characters the palm was undoubtedly borne off by Mr. J. J. O'Neill, who was a foreman of a furniture shop to the very life. In a larger part Mr. O'Neill would give an excellent account of himself. In his furni-

ture-removing operations he was nobly assisted by two stalwarts in Mr. Howkins and Sergeant Conway, R.E. Mr. H. W. Bird was an humorous lift-man, most pertinacious in his attentions to Bella, and with an unerring eye for a tip. Mr. J. Hayes played Pinchard, the milkman, with a Lincolnshire accent as thick as cream, and contributed his part to the mirth-provoking dunning of the temporarily penniless Sylvesters.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. Hon. R. H. Bertie and the officers, the band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers played a selection of music, which was a great addition to the attractions of the evening.

\* The full caste was:—

Mr. Reginald Sylvester, Mr. W. K. Bagnall Wild, R.E.  
Mr. Clarence Vane ..... Mr. G. J. P. Geiger, R.W.F.  
Mr. McCallum—(Father of Margery and Lucy) .....  
Mr. H. W. Looker.  
Pinchard—(Dairy-man) ..... Mr. J. Hayes.  
Stout—(Lift-man) ..... Mr. H. W. Bird.  
Mr. Glover (Lessee and Manager Royal Star Theatre)  
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.  
Margery Sylvester .. (Wife of Reginald and Daughter  
of Mr. McCallum) ..... Mrs. Bagnall Wild.  
Lucy—(Daughter of Mr. McCallum) ..... Mrs. Howkins.  
Bella—(Maid Servant to the Sylvesters) .....  
Mrs. Francis Clark.  
Madame Volant—(Court Dressmaker) ..... Mrs. Mossop.  
Clara—(Daughter of occupants of Flat E) Miss Powell.  
Foreman—(Furniture Shop) ..... Mr. J. J. O'Neill.  
2nd Man—(Furniture Shop) ..... Mr. Howkins.  
3rd Man—(Furniture Shop) ..... Sergt. Conway, R.E.

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club gave a second performance of "Our Flat" on the 26th ult., before a crowded house, amongst those present being H. E. Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., and H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G., and Mrs. Gascoigne. The performance was most successful, and on the whole was an improvement on that of the opening night, the performers being naturally more familiar with their parts, and showing greater confidence. Mrs. Bagnall Wild and Mrs. Clarke were again exceedingly good, the latter never failing in provoking the laughter of the house. Mr. Bagnall Wild and Mr. C. H. P. Hay again earned well-deserved applause for their clever and consistent acting, and the minor characters were all ably portrayed. At the close of the performance a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Bagnall Wild. The Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers were present, by permission, and rendered the following programme:—Overture, "Silver Cross," *Herman*; selection, "London night by night," *Bonheur*; selection "Shop Girl," *Jones*; March, "Regatta," *Doring*.

On Monday, 3rd December, we are glad to hear, there will be a third performance, the proceeds to be devoted by the A.D.C. to a deserving charity, the Italian Convent extension. A large audience will no doubt be present.

### MESSRS. MARSH AND WARD'S CONCERT.

(Second Notice.)

The second subscription concert given by Messrs. Alec Marsh and A. G. Ward took place in the St. George's Hall on Thursday, 22nd ult. Judging from the applause with which the different items were received, the audience thoroughly appreciated the musical treat submitted to them; and notwithstanding the counter-attraction of *Trilby* at the Theatre every seat in the hall was occupied.

Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Badeley and Mr. Lammert, two alterations were made in the original programme—Mrs. Lowson and Mr. Hill, in addition to their own parts, kindly taking their places. The amended programme was as follows:—

#### Part First.

Duet for 2 Pianofortes (8 hands) Overture  
"Comedietta" ..... Gurlitt.  
Misses SHELTON HOOPER and SHAW, and  
Messrs. GRIMBLE and WARD.  
Song ..... "La Serenata" ..... Tosti.  
Mr. ALEC MARSH.  
Song ..... "Kathleen Mavourneen" ..... Crouch.  
Mrs. MUDIE.  
Song ..... "Queen of the Earth" ..... Pinsuti.  
Mr. E. E. HILL.  
Duet ..... "Barcarola" ..... Gounod.  
Mrs. LOWSON and Mr. ALEC MARSH.  
Violoncello Solo ..... "Menuet" ..... Squire.  
Mr. J. H. MOIR.



Song ... "Maiden of Morven" ...  
Old Highland Melody.  
Mr. ALEC MARSH.  
Song ... "Husheen" ... Needham  
Mrs. LOWSON.  
Song ... "Manuelita" ... Trotter.  
Mr. E. E. HILL.  
Duet ... "Maying" ... Alice Mary Smith.  
Mrs. MUDIE and Mr. ALEC MARSH.

## Part Second.

Duet for 2 Pianofortes (8 hands),  
"L'invitation a la Valse" Weber.  
Misses SHELTON HOOPER and SHAW, and  
Messrs. GRIMBLE and WARD.  
Prologue from "Pagliacci," (by request)  
Leoncavallo.

Mr. ALEC MARSH.  
Prison scene from "Il Trovatore" ... Verdi.  
Leonora... Mrs. MUDIE.  
Manrico... Mr. E. E. HILL.  
Assisted by a Chorus.

The masterpieces of the evening were undoubtedly the piano duets (eight hands) at the beginning of each part by Misses Shelton Hooper and Shaw, and Messrs. Grimble and Ward—Gurlitt's very difficult overture to "Comedietta" and Weber's "Invitation a la Valse" being performed in an excellent manner, and with great precision as regards time. We may mention that this was the debut in public of Misses Shelton Hooper and Shaw, who for a first appearance gave a faultless account of themselves. Mrs. Mudie, who was greeted with loud applause, appealed to the hearts of her audience by the feeling manner in which she sang the well known Irish ballad, "Kathleen Mavourneen." In reply to a hearty recall, Mrs. Mudie gave "Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes." Mrs. Lowson, who has a very sweet voice and knows how to use it, rendered "Husheen" (Needham) in very taking style. The cello solo by Mr. J. H. Moir, "Menuet" (Squire), was very successful, the tone, especially in the lower notes, being brought out in a telling manner.

Mr. Alec Marsh added to his recognised reputation as a vocalist by the masterly manner in which he rendered his solos. In the prologue to "Pagliacci" he was at his best, his pronunciation, tone, and style being perfect. In answer to a storm of applause he returned and sang "The Owl" (Stephen Adams), the humorous rendering of which showed how varied are his accomplishments. In "Serenata" and "Maiden of Morven," Mr. Marsh sang with great expression and feeling, especially so in the latter song, which is an old Highland melody representing the lament of an Ossianic hero for the death of his lady love, accidentally lost in a storm.

Not the least important piece on the programme was the duet, Gounod's "Barcarola," by Mrs. Lowson and Mr. Marsh, the audience insisting on an encore, when the piece was repeated.

Mr. Hill, who is possessed of a robust tenor voice of good quality, sang his two solos, "Queen of the Earth" and "Manuelita," in a very agreeable manner, the high notes especially being of excellent tone.

Mrs. Mudie and Mr. Marsh gave a capital representation of the duet, "Maying" (Smith), their voices blending splendidly.

The prison scene from "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) was rendered in a manner that left nothing to be desired. This scene is depicted on the stage as taking place outside the prison in which Manrico, the lover of Leonora, in frantic grief, vainly endeavours to effect an entrance to enable her lover to escape. The solemn strains of the "Miserere" and Manrico's despairing song are heard in the distance. This was very effectively represented from the side room by Mr. Hill, as Manrico, and a chorus, with organ accompaniment; while Mrs. Mudie, as Leonora, occupied the stage, singing her part with her usual taste and expression. Mr. Hill is deserving of great commendation as he was asked to take the part of Manrico at the last minute, owing to Mr. Lamnert being in ill health.

Of Mr. Ward's accompanying nothing but praise can be said, the very difficult piano part in "Barcarola" (Gounod) being played with great skill.

We must not omit to mention that the Robinson Piano Company had carried out the business arrangements in their usual thorough manner. With regard to the pitch and general excellence of the two concert grands supplied by this firm, Mr. Ward, who was in the best position to judge, took occasion to thank the Company for the great help the excellent instruments gave him, and also to congratulate them on their perfect tune and regulation.

The concert all round was a splendid success, and Messrs. Marsh and Ward deserve great praise for their unremitting care and attention. The musical community of Hongkong will no doubt look forward to the third concert of the series with pleasurable anticipation.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Church Missionary Society was held at St. Paul's College yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. Bishop Hoare presided, and was accompanied on the platform by the Rev. W. Banister, Church Missionary Church, West Point; the Revs. R. F. Cobbold and F. T. Johnson. There was a good attendance of workers.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON read the minutes of last year's annual meeting of the Society, after which

The Rev. W. BANISTER addressed the meeting on the subject of missionary work in China, dealing more especially with its aspect in Hongkong. The work in the colony was difficult of execution, owing principally to the entire absence of that very necessary factor in the success of missionary work—the Chinese scholar. Chinese society in Hongkong consisted of three classes, the mercantile class, the working class, and lowest of all, the coolie class, and these people, by the intense materialism of their nature, rendered the soil of Hongkong an unkindly soil. The work, however, was not carried on entirely without reward. There were seven Chinese places of worship in the colony, three of them belonging to the Church Missionary Society, and they were well filled every Sunday. What was more, continued Mr. Banister, it was a question in his mind whether there were not every Sunday more Chinese Christians at church than there were European Christians. It was not a substantiated fact, but it was certainly a belief. It was the intention to extend the scope of the native church at West Point and place it on a self-supporting basis. The one thing needed in the teaching of the Chinese, concluded Mr. Banister, was patience, and the gift of patience and sympathy was a supreme one to missionary work among the Chinese.

The Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, at the request of the Chairman, submitted a statement of accounts for the year. Owing to the illness of the treasurer, explained Mr. Johnson, it was not possible to put before the meeting a detailed statement of income and expenditure. Roughly speaking, it was as follows:—Expenses during last year amount to \$549.83. Of this amount \$199.83 was spent in local printing and in the purchase of magazines from the Church Missionary Society. Something like \$350 had been disposed of in grants. On the other hand, the receipts amounted to \$636, but it had to be remembered that by far the greater part of this amount was carried over from the previous year. In fact, the subscriptions and donations for 1900 amounted to only \$171.59. The balance in hand was \$86.53. Several bills, however, remained to be paid, so that the balance will be considerably reduced before the end of the year.

The election of a committee for 1901 was then proceeded with. On the motion of the Rev. F. T. JOHNSON, seconded by the Rev. W. BANISTER, that of 1900 was re-elected. The names of those composing it were:—Mrs. France, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Goodman, Miss Hamper, Mrs. Hipwell, Mrs. Hoare, Miss Johnstone, Miss Pakley, Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. W. M. Goodman, Hon. R. D. Ormsby, and Messrs. A. Bryer, W. E. Hipwell, and G. Piercy.

The CHAIRMAN delivered a short address. He dilated on the necessity for the appointment of native clergymen if the work of Christianising the Chinese was to make material progress. The native clergyman of

Hongkong—many people were not even aware that such a personage existed—was to the speaker, accustomed as he had been to the easy-going mainland type of clergyman, quite a revelation in energy and zeal, and his great work was being more honoured day after day. Enthusiasm—that was what they wanted to give missionary work the impetus it needed. The progress made, however, was very satisfactory, and the speaker's experience of missionary work in China led him to be very thankful indeed for the steady advance that work had made and was making. They had a telling proof of this in the North. Owing to the rising there, the European missionaries had been withdrawn from almost all the up-country stations, which were left in charge of native missionaries. And what was the result? Did the people revert to their old heathen practices? No, the work had gone steadily on, and he was confident that if every European went out of China to-morrow, the church already planted was strong enough to go forward entirely unsupported, and to grow and spread. The proceedings then terminated.

## BURGLARY AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Towards the beginning of the present month Mr. Rounseville Wildman, the U.S. Consul-General, thinking he had no further use for his night watchman, dismissed him. He now perhaps regrets the step he then took, for on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning the Consulate was broken into and silver trinkets and curios to the value of \$400 were carried away.

On Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Wildman gave a dinner party, and consequently it was somewhat late when they retired. At that time everything in the house appeared to be in good order. Early yesterday morning, however, when the Consul came downstairs, he was surprised to find everything in confusion. One of the drawing-room windows had evidently been the means of egress from the premises. The burglars—for there is every reason to believe that there were more than one—had got a chair from the verandah and by means of a diamond glass-cutter had made a hole in one of the upper panes sufficiently large to allow of the entrance of a hand, and in this way the catch had been slipped aside and the window opened. A candle had then evidently been lighted, as the carpets were streaked with tallow, and a thorough investigation of the downstairs rooms made. A table in the centre of the drawing-room had been relieved of a great many small silver ornaments, and a cup recently won by Mr. Wildman's horse *Thistle* taken away. Some fancy bottles placed on brackets had been deprived of their silver stoppers, and some of the smaller pieces of a couple of silver tea-sets in the drawing-room had been stolen. From the drawing-room mantelshelf a couple of valuable silver vases were missing, and a gold bracelet inadvertently left behind had been appropriated. Mr. Wildman's desk had also been ransacked, but as it only contained a few small coins the thieves had not much of a haul. A Filipino sword in a gold scabbard was also taken away.

The burglars satisfied themselves with purloining only small articles which they could conceal about their persons, leaving a number of larger and more valuable ones behind.

The police are investigating the affair, but we understand that up to the present no clue as to the depredators has been found. Quite a number of cases of this character have occurred in the colony recently.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, acting on the decision of the solicitor of the Treasury, has held that the wife of a Chinese native-born citizen of the United States is entitled to admission into the United States regardless of the provisions of section 1904 Revised Statutes. Such right to land does not depend on, the status of her husband as a merchant, even if it is held that the exclusion laws apply to a Chinese merchant who is native-born, but rather on her higher right not to be separated from her husband, who is legally entitled to live in the country of his birth.



## LADY BLAKE'S SPEECH AT THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, SHANGHAI.

This conference was opened at the Shanghai Mission Press Chapel on the morning of the 20th ult., more than two hundred and fifty ladies attending. Lady Blake presided and opened the conference with the following address, which was listened to with great interest:—

It was with no small surprise that I received the invitation with which your committee were so kind as to honour me, asking me to preside at this conference.

Conscious of the elementary nature of my acquaintance with the questions to be discussed, my first impulse was to decline the proffered honour. We all know the old proverb "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." I remembered it and paused. Then it struck me that in the action deprecated by the adage, the fools may sometimes have their use, for they may beat down the track for the angels to follow. In this instance my self-love leads me to substitute the term "the ignorant" for that of "fools," and I came to the conclusion that my very ignorance might be a reason for adding my mite of effort in clearing a path for those capable and willing to enlighten us concerning Things Chinese, especially such as relate to the women of China.

I feel it a very great honour to have been invited to take the chair on the occasion of this—I believe—the first conference that has ever been held on the subject of the social position, the customs, and the daily life of one-sixth of the human race, namely, the two hundred millions—or thereabouts—of the women of this wonderful and little known Chinese Empire.

Whatever may be the difference of opinions on subjects connected with China, we must, I think, all agree that China is a deeply interesting country, remarkable not alone on account of its vast size and teeming population, but because of the genius of its people that has produced arts so varied and striking, and so unlike our own; public works on a scale of unsurpassed magnitude, and a literature that has few equals in purity of tone and high moral purpose. And above all is China marvellous in the stability of a civilisation that has survived the companions of its youth, the partners of its prime, and which bids fair to outlast many of the rivals of its mature age. When the Egyptian Pharaohs were building the Pyramids and ruling a vanished civilisation, the threads of which we are only now beginning to gather up; when Semiramis sat on the throne of Assyria; when the Grecian heroes laid siege to Troy; when the Sabine women made peace between their new-found husbands and their avenging fathers and brothers; all those long centuries—mounting up to thousands of years ago—the Chinese were a settled and civilised people, leading lives not very different from those their descendants lead nowadays, and who, even then, could boast an ancient history. Egypt, Babylon, Nineveh, Greece, Rome, those mighty empires of old, the account of whose wonders and splendours still dazzles our minds and excites our imaginations, all rose, flourished, and passed away, and all the while their contemporary—the remote, unknown Middle Kingdom—built her stupendous walls, dug her great canals, wove her gorgeous fabrics, painted her delicate porcelains, raised her glittering temples, and cared not at all for Egypt, Greece, or any other of the rulers of old. But China possessed a quality that was not shared by the other ancient civilisations; she had the characteristic we call staying power; in this respect no nation has ever yet equalled the Celestial Empire.

But, while admiring the tenacity of existence evinced by the Chinese Empire, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has the drawback of showing an indifference to progress which may ultimately curtail its hitherto apparent eternity of life. Absolute immobility is impossible, the great law of evolution holds good in China as over all this earth, so we are forced to the conclusion that if China has not moved upwards, however slow may have been the process, little by little she must have retrograded.

"The laws of a nation," said the historian Gibbon, "form the most instructive portion of its history." Let us glance at China by the standard of its laws. Its Penal Code, compiled at the beginning of the present Dynasty—with the exception that it sanctions the use of torture to extract confessions, and ordains in certain cases the inhuman mode of execution by the "slow and painful process"—is on the whole just and reasonable, and may compare not unfavourably with the laws obtaining at the same period in European countries. But how changed are the criminal laws of the West today from what they were two or more centuries ago. For instance, the laws of Great Britain, at one time said to have been the most sanguinary in Europe, have been revised and amended, till now we can boast that if our laws err it is on the side of over-lenience, while the Chinese laws, far from having been ameliorated, have degenerated into instruments of injustice and tyranny. Originally the severe enactments of the Chinese code were fenced round with provisions to mitigate their severity, but these are now set aside, and the sentences of magistrates and judges, to which to apply the name of law is a mockery, are too often carried out with a savagery and callousness that, even in cases in which the victim merits punishment, makes us feel that the judge who can dictate sentences of such ferocious cruelty is more horrible than the miserable wretch who writhes before him. Bribery, both to him who received a bribe and to those who negotiated it or through whose hands it passed, was, according to the ancient code, liable to strict punishment, but on all sides we are assured that, like most large democracies, China has not escaped the general tendency, and that the length of the purse of the accused materially influences the decisions of his judges.

In comparison with that of China, our civilisation is of yesterday. Nevertheless, we are apt to consider it as already old, and there are even pessimists who hold that the growth has been over rapid, that the vitality of the fledgling is not as great as its stature, and that already it shows symptoms of decay. May we not betimes take some hints from the experience of older countries that may help to avert a calamity such as that. If there is anything to be gathered from the wisdom of the ancients, there must be some hints and not a few warnings we may take from China, and in exchange there may be some lessons, though possibly not so many as Europe supposes, that the people of the Middle Kingdom may learn from us. For this exchange of mutual benefits, it is necessary that Europeans and Chinese should learn to respect whatever is worthy of respect in each other, and to know something of each other beyond the mere commercial transactions that, while increasing material property, add little to the weightier matters that give real zest and charm to life. It is now more than two centuries since Europeans have resided for periods long or short on the shores of China, and it is strange how little progress has been made during that time in social intercourse between the two races, or in mutually understanding one another's ideas and idiosyncrasies. Europeans seem often to believe that the Chinese are incomprehensible beings to Western minds, whose feelings—if they exist—are not our feelings, whose aspirations are different from ours, whose likes and dislikes are almost antagonistic to ours. I confess I do not believe this opinion is correct; get down to the bedrock of our common humanity, and, extraordinary as may be the difference in the superstructures, the foundation is the same all the world over. To get to that substratum is the difficulty for us; possibly from their point of view, the task may equally be a difficult one for the Chinese. Probably hitherto we have considered China chiefly from its political standpoint. Political affairs are, of course, of paramount national importance, but the substratum on which they rest is that of social interests, and it is social questions that affect individual happiness or unhappiness most strongly. In every clime and in all countries the position and influence of women in social matters must be of as great importance as that of the masculine element. To understand a country we ought to know something of its women as well as of its men. The absence, or ill-regulated force, of female influence,

must have a deleterious effect on any society. We all are proud of the progress made in Europe in modern days, and it is in very modern days, not much more than a century ago, that women to any wide extent began to resume their share in the general work of progress in Western lands. As we claim that those countries have advanced since women have done so, may we not also claim that part of such progress is due to the women of Europe and America? Undoubtedly in our own countries the position of women has been largely owing to the spread of the ideas and customs of the Teutonic and Celtic races, in whose ranks from the dawn of their history women occupied an exceptionally honoured and important position. Tacitus writes that "the Germans suppose some divine and prophetic quality resident in their women, and are careful neither to disregard their admonitions, nor to neglect their answers." The Cymri are described by another contemporary writer as accompanied on their expeditions of war by venerable prophetesses clad in long linen robes "most splendidly white." All Celtic histories and traditions also bear testimony to the consideration in which their women were held. That the ladies of China are respected and appreciated by their countrymen I have no doubt, though their way of life is almost a closed book to us; but if the women who in Scandinavia worshipped Odin and Thor; who in Britain with golden sickles cut the sacred mistletoe from the boughs of the oak; who guarded the holy fires in the ancient shrines of Ireland, were treated with honour and consideration and took leading parts in the affairs of their people long before those people had learnt the higher truths of Christianity, why should it not be the same with their sisters who live where the noble teachings of Confucius and the great lessons of the Light of Asia are the professed guides of the nation? From the days of the beautiful and not over scrupulous Empress, who for sixty-seven years exercised despotic way over the Empire, Chinese history makes mention of many distinguished and remarkable women, and as far as one can judge, the position of women in China is superior to that they occupy in most Oriental lands; but in no Asiatic country is the status of women on a par with what it is where Teutonic and Celtic ideas preponderate; therefore we are justified in thinking that in many ways the lot of Chinese women might be ameliorated, and more interests and greater happiness might be introduced into their lives, while it is not a necessary corollary that Chinese women should adopt manners and customs peculiar to foreign races, and to which, by heredity and surroundings, Oriental women must be unfitted. Echoes from the homes of China reach us from time to time of young girls committing suicide to escape a distasteful marriage, of brides putting an end to an existence rendered intolerable by the tyranny of their mother-in-law; that lead us to suppose that there are aspects of the life of Chinese women that are capable of improvement. "Comprendre," wrote a distinguished Frenchwoman, "c'est pardonner." To enable us to understand something more of the mode of life and thought of the women of China, so that they may obtain glimmers of light on the—to them—strange and weird ways and minds of their European sisters, is, I take it, the object of the conference, which may be the beginning of large efforts that I hope and trust will ultimately lead to greater mutual goodwill and friendship.

Here is a tiger story from Yaumati. At about ten o'clock on the night of the 22nd ult., a European constable was patrolling his beat, when, at the upper end of Station Street North, what he positively asserts was a full-grown tiger trotted past in front of him. The animal did not betray any signs of having seen the constable, but quietly loped off in the direction of Un Chau village, crossing the road not more than ten yards from the man, who asserts that he plainly saw the stripes on its body. If there are any big game hunters in the colony—and of course there are—here is a splendid opportunity of adding another skin to their collection and ridding the colony at the same time of a dangerous visitor. Incidentally, it will also acquit the constable of the unkind suggestion that he had an attack of "snakes."



## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 22nd November.  
REVENGE AND INDEMNITY FOR NATIVE  
CHRISTIANS.

On the morning of the 17th inst. the French gunboat *Argus* left Canton with the delegate of the French Consul on board and arrived at Kumechuk in the afternoon. On Monday morning by arrangement the two principal culprits concerned in the late anti-Christian riots were brought to the spot where the riot took place and beheaded before the French delegate, the Commander of the gunboat, the prefect of the Shan Tak district, several mandarins and a number of soldiers, the elders and gentry of the village being also present to witness the execution. After this the elders and gentry were particularly told that should any more anti-Christian riots or other troubles occur in any of their districts they would be held personally responsible. They bowed acquiescence and went home with a salutary lesson for them. The native Christians were led back to their homes under guard of 100 soldiers; Their houses are being rebuilt, and everything provided for their comfort. The indemnity has been arranged between the Acting Viceroy Tak Sow and the French Consul, M. Hardouin in a manner most satisfactory to all parties concerned.

## PREPARING FOR H.E. TO MAU.

The interior and exterior of the Viceroy's yamen are being whitewashed, and the streets in the vicinity thereof cleansed and every preparation made for the advent of the Viceroy To Mau, who is expected here about the middle of next month.

## THE LATE PLOT IN CANTON.

On account of the recent explosion at the back of the Provincial Governor's yamen, strict searching and enquiries are still going on in all the low localities, and secret emissaries are sent to watch the opium divans, brothels, gambling dens, low class lodging-houses, monasteries, as well as convents, ancestral temples and examination schools, and arrest any suspicious characters that may be found in hiding; also any person found harbouring them will be arrested and punished. The Viceroy has ordered that all the powder magazines at the military quarters shall be removed to Wang Chi Kong, outside the suburb and far from human habitation, as a precaution.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

On the morning of the 16th ult. a big fire occurred at the Ng Sin Mun (the Door of Five Genii) and lasted from 2 to 5 a.m. causing the destruction of over 150 houses and shops. About 20 girls from the houses of ill-fame were burnt, and some hundred prisoners who were kept in the house of detention awaiting trial had to be removed under guard to the Nam Hoi Magistrate's gaols. A few nights ago again three fires took place, one in a matshed in Tak Hing Street where some "joss pidgin" was going on, caused by the falling down of a kerosene lamp, another in Chi In Street, and another in Yik Chin Lower Street which burnt over 20 houses. Incendiarism is suspected.

## THE CANTON PRESS REVIVES.

The three Canton vernacular papers were revived yesterday. They were old papers, but assumed different names. One was the *Yut Kew Kee man* ("the record of news from Yut Kew," one of the lofty hills in Shantung where genii dwell); another was the *Sai Sui Pin* or "Exportation Gazette" issued from the Colleges. In their leading articles they promise that they will not publish anything but useful ancient literature, edicts, proclamations, government and commercial notifications, reprint from the *Peking Gazette*, examination papers, native and foreign news, laudatory notices; nor will they reproduce any articles from the pen of K'ang or Leung, comment upon their acts so as to mislead the people, or publish any article tending to corrupt the morals of the people; but what they publish shall be interesting and instructive, so as to guide straight the hearts of the people, for a modest sum of 35 cents a month. The two papers that have assumed different names are the late *Chung Sai Po* and *Pok Man Po*, while the *Ling Hoi Po* remains the same.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".]

## MORE DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION PLOT.

A young man named Sz Kin-yu, about twenty-two years of age, an alleged member of Dr. Sun Yet-Sen's party, was decapitated on the 8th ult., on the charge of attempting to blow up the Governor's yamen in Hau-Lau-fong Street on the 28th Oct. The explosion was planned in a house in Hau-Lau-fong Street in the vicinity of the Governor's yamen; and some powder and dynamite were buried under the ground about three feet deep, but the quantity was too small to have any effect on the Governor's yamen, which is at some distance off. About sixty houses in the neighbourhood were more or less damaged, and several lives were lost. The house from which the explosion took place was hired a short time previously by a man named Sung, belonging to the province of Nganwei. After the occurrence, the landlord of the house in question was arrested, and being unable to find Sung, pointed out a paper-shop which stood security for the house-rent. The shopkeeper without hesitation pointed out Sz Kin-yu, saying that it was he who asked the shop to stand security. Sz Kin-yu was consequently arrested, but he did not confess till unbearable torture was brought to bear, while an old woman gave direct evidence against him. Sz belonged to a rich and influential family. The Governor has given orders to seal up his house and all his property. It is said that it was planned to blow up the whole city of Canton after the Governor's yamen. The Governor, fearing another attempt to explode the yamen, has ordered the razing of all the houses in the vicinity of the place, the land belonging to the Crown and paying no taxes. A captain named So Wing-leang has also been arrested in Canton, accused of being an associate of Dr. Sun Yet-sen, and a Hunan man named Chu Heung-chor has also been captured, being charged as a member of the Kolao Hui. The latter has declared that three military officers, named Ho-ysung-Kwan, Chau-hon-ko and Shiu-tso-chong, belong to the same society. The last three, however, have presented themselves before the Governor, saying that they were falsely charged, and are waiting for trial.

## FAMINE IN SAM-TO-CHUK.

The magistrate of Kwai-sui district has sent a despatch to the Governor, saying that famine has broken out in Sam-to-chuk, which was affected by the rebellion, and asking him to send money there for the relief of the sufferers.

## SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 24th November.

## MISCHIEVOUS FRENCH ACTION.

The French gunboat *Comete* arrived here from Canton on the 13th instant and after two days' stay left for Tchia Na, a great trading place to the north of Swatow. The *Comete* returned from there on the 23rd inst. and the particulars of her doings up along the coast which have reached me may interest the readers of your paper, who will see for themselves how the French are taking things in their own hands, without awaiting the approaching conclusion of peace. Since the last disturbances here one of the local French priests was appointed to represent France as Consul at Chowchowfu, the seat of the Taotai's Yamen. The new Consul accompanied the *Comete* on her cruise along the coast, and on arrival at Tchia Na a force of marines was landed, who in company with the Commander and the Consul went to interview the local Chingtai and enquired from him why he did not prevent the demolishing of three houses which had taken place a long time ago. The Chingtai, being in his present office only a short while, pleaded ignorance as to the demolition of the houses. The Commander would on no account listen to the explanations, but intimated to him that he would have to pay \$8,000 to make good the loss sustained. I may mention that the houses, the property of converts, were destroyed by rowdies, while the payment of \$8,000 is to come from the villagers.

In the meantime the French appropriated cattle, fowls and vegetables from the inhabitants, or, as the Boers say, commandeered all these

things for their own use on board the *Comete*. Undoubtedly a cheap way of provisioning a man-of-war!

## ANOTHER INSTANCE.

In a village called Leng Tchiu Te, close to Ungkong, three Roman Catholic convert families were robbed by the rowdies, and in consequence the villagers had to pay \$800 compensation to the French. Not satisfied with this the French ordered the villagers to burn three houses, to which the Chinese, yielding to force majeure, agreed, but so far they have not put their promise into actual execution. You can see, nevertheless, in what way the French are meting out justice (P).

## SCARING AN OFFICIAL.

From the above-mentioned village the *Comete* proceeded to Ungkong, where they were received by the Niew Ping Sheng, specially sent down by the Taotai for that purpose. The French again demanded \$8,000 for the damages caused by rowdies in the late disturbances, and threatened to burn down a certain number of houses which were pointed out to them by the native converts and subsequently marked by the French, if the villagers refused to satisfy their demands. The ultimate result was that the Chinese promised to pay the \$8,000. During the interview with the Niew Ping Sheng the Commander of the *Comete* drew his sword out of the scabbard and struck the table heavily with it to accompany, I suppose, his words with a certain amount of severity. By his action the Commander gave the Niew Ping Sheng such a dreadful scare that he cleared out during the night and fled into the country, thereby breaking off all further transactions.

At Ungkong the French also arrested four Chinese and had them taken on board the *Comete*. At the time of writing I could not ascertain if the said Chinese had been liberated yet.

Owing to the above described high-handed action of the French, innumerable people left Ungkong and the surrounding villages, and cleared off into the interior. What this affair will lead to cannot at present be known.

## THE SITUATION

here and in the outlying districts is perfectly quiet, but if the French continue their mode of procedure as they have done around here on two occasions I shouldn't wonder if the expected rebellion in the south actually breaks out.

## S. M. S. "BUSSARD"

has been in our port for the past 40 days and is expected to leave for the North in two days' time. S. M. S. *See Adler* arrived here on the 22nd to replace the *Bussard*.

H. I. M. S. *Idzumi* called on the 13th instant and remained here for two days. She brought the Japanese Vice-Consul down from Amoy, and he proceeded to Chowchowfu to pay his call on the Taotai. It was rumoured that the Japanese tried to get a concession here, but did not succeed, as the Taotai gently reminded them that it is at present inopportune to give any concessions away.

## OTHER ITEMS.

The British Consul, Mr. Scott, with his family, has arrived here and has taken over charge of the British Consulate.

Trade is generally reviving and assuming its former propensities.

The weather is at present cool and bracing.

A Gulf correspondent writes to the *Advocate of India* saying that the troubles in China have not had the slightest effect on Russian activity in the Gulf. The contrast between the British and them is very striking. Whilst the former let things slide anyhow, the Russians are as active as ever, tolerating no nonsense and believing but little in negotiations with so slippery a customer as the Persian. In short, the Persians have to accept them as either friend or foe; there is no middle course. A party of Russians are at present at Bundar Abbas, busily engaged in surveying and laying out a course for a railway, and it is reported that Government intend establishing a fleet of subsidised mercantile steamers for carrying on the trade of the gulf between Bundar Abbas and Mohammerah and Ahwas. This will have a ruinous effect on British trade, as by means of their railway Bundar Abbas will be made a distributing centre for Russian goods.



## FOOCHOW.

The following items are from the *Foochow Daily Echo* of the 24th inst.:—Several changes have taken place lately in our Consular Service here. Last Monday Mr. Playfair was a passenger by the *Haiching* for home on leave, and Mr. O'Brien Butler has taken his place. Mr. Hughes is due to arrive at Pagoda Anchorage to-day and replaces Mr. Werner, who has been ordered to Hoihow.—Mr. Rickett has handed over charge of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Mr. Wallace and has left for England for a year's holiday.—Many of our readers must have noticed the very neglected appearance of the Chapel in the Cemetery. For many months it has been left in the state we now see it and it is time that those who have charge of the place spent a few dollars for the necessary repairs.—We are authorized to announce that a burlesque will be performed at the Frivolity theatre on Friday next, the 30th instant. The curtain will rise at 9 p.m. and the management will be obliged if those patronising the entertainment will be in their seats a few minutes before that hour.—Though no matches have taken place this week cricket was played on Tuesday and there have been games of hockey on several afternoons, visitors from H.M.S. *Mohaw's* joining in both.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## OVERCROWDED TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 26th November, 1900.

SIR,—I wish to call attention, in your columns, to the fact that the cars on the Peak Tramway are now frequently overloaded—that is to say, they carry more passengers than permitted by the Government. This has gone on, on occasions, for some time, chiefly no doubt because there is a pressure of traffic, and passengers do not like to complain because the accommodation cannot be expanded and they do not relish being made to wait for the next car. But on Saturday night, after the A.D. performance, the car was, I consider, dangerously crowded; there could not have been less than sixty in it, about half of whom, of course, were standing.

I think it is time the Government intervened. Or are they prepared to take the responsibility of this overcrowding in the cars?—Yours, etc.,

CAUTION.

## HONGKONG AND THE NETHERLANDS-INDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 26th November, 1900.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of 27th January, 1900, No. 93, I have the honour to inform you that ships or vessels arriving in Netherlands-India from Hongkong are not longer subject to quarantine, the port of Hongkong being declared to be not longer infected with plague.

The prohibition of importation of some articles is also cancelled, so that all goods can now be imported into Netherlands-India. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DROEZE.

## THE NEW PIER AND THE OLD STYLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 27th November.

SIR,—Why is it that we can never have any public buildings and works finished in proper style in Hongkong? For many years now we have scrambled along somehow with our Post Office, our Lawcourts, our Harbour Office, our Magistracy, so ridiculously inadequate as to disgrace the Colony. Our landing stages have been of a make-shift order, simply shameful in a harbour whose shipping is the third in the

world. Well, on Thursday H.E. the Governor is going to open the new Blake pier. You gave in your paper some weeks ago the figures showing the cost of this pier. I have not them by me, but I remember that they were large. From them we should be led to expect an adequate pier, one worthy of Hongkong at last. We have before our eyes a good strong structure, decorated with lamp-posts and, at the moment, with a triumphal arch. No seats, no waiting-rooms, no men's and women's cloak-rooms, no shelter whatever from the wind or rain! Presumably in time we shall have the old matted roofing so dear, apparently, to the official eye—and purse. If we were obliged to spend a lot of money on a pier, why could we not have a proper one? Some improvement on the disreputable old style of roofing was only reasonable. We see none. I suppose that the instructions were given to the firm at home who constructed the pier before the present D.P.W. came into office, so that he is not accountable for this lamentable affair. It is at times like this that we sigh for a few minutes of Municipal Government. Enclosing my card, I am, yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

[It will be seen from H.E. the Governor's speech at the opening of the Blake Pier that the improvements which our correspondent desires are in contemplation—Ed. D. P.]

## DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 29th November.

DEAR SIR.—Reports have been freely circulated that there have been cases of diphtheria on the above Schools; and, in consequence requests have been made for the withdrawal of children. As such reports, uncontradicted, circulated to the detriment of the schools, and hinder the education of the children, I shall be very much obliged if you will, on my authority, emphatically deny that there has been any case of diphtheria in either the Diocesan School and Orphanage, or the Diocesan Girls' School.—Yours, etc.,

R. F. COBBOLD.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 23rd November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A SPECIAL JURY.

CHIU WAH V. CHUE KAN.

In this case (the hearing of which was resumed from Thursday, the plaintiff is a trader residing at 54, Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shewan (foreman), A. Haupt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie.

Mr. Leigh (of the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange), who gave evidence on Thursday afternoon, was cross-examined by Mr. Francis. He said there had not been an enormous boom in the price of land during the last few years. The rise in the value of land as far as his knowledge went within the last twelve months would be, he should think, about 10 per cent. He had no difficulty in getting into these houses in order to inspect them. He would not be surprised to learn that some of these houses sold for \$7,500 per house.

In reply to Mr. Sharp the witness said the inflation of prices began when he arrived in the colony from leave in February last. He ascribed the rise to the political troubles in China.

Evidence was given as to the arrangements made by the defendant to go to Manila last year.

This closed the case for the defendant.

Mr. Francis, in addressing the jury for the plaintiff, said that their case was that although there was in fact a certain amount of misdescription or misrepresentation, it was wholly unintentional, and did not give rise to this contract. Their contention was that, although the first memorandum was in fact handed by them to the defendant and that it contained what was in fact a misrepresentation, and a very considerable misrepresentation, as to the area of the property, representing it to be some 56 feet in depth instead of 36, still the defendant did not rely upon that, and did not enter into the contract upon that memorandum at all; but that he had further, later, and better information, and means of information, and that from the very nature and character of the transaction itself, they could see that the defendant was not buying or thought of buying a certain number of square feet, but that he was simply buying ten houses, independent of their areas, rentals, and everything else, for the best price he could obtain them for simply and entirely with a view to selling them the next day if he possibly could do so. There were two points for the consideration of the jury. First he would lay before them positive and direct evidence that on the day on which the defendant signed the agreement at the office of Wilkinson and Grist, and before he signed that agreement, while it was being written out and prepared, there was drawn up before him, and he had full opportunity of examining it, and did examine it, not the plan produced but one precisely similar, a copy of the same original plan showing the measurements of this particular piece of land, and that the plaintiff and Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's interpreter were there talking with him for nearly half-an-hour about this plan, this property, and discussing the best method of getting rid of the property at an advantageous price. Admitting that there were mistaken figures in the memorandum, before the signing of the agreement the plan was put before him, and he had an opportunity of seeing what the real figures were. Then the second consideration was, what was the nature of the transaction? There were ten houses. The defendant wanted to make a little money for himself. He did not want to invest. He was not looking to this property as an investment. He was simply wanting to buy the property and then to sell it again, and the inducement held out to him was that the plaintiff would be able to assist him to sell it and to sell it to some advantage. That was the sole purpose for which he was buying the property. He did not care whether the houses were 30, or 60, or 100 feet wide. He made no enquiry as to the rents. He made no attempt to ask what return for his money he would get from the property. His sole idea was to buy ten particular houses in this street and to sell them as quickly as he could afterwards.

On being placed in the witness box, the plaintiff said that, previous to the interview of the 6th September, when he gave him memorandum No. 1, the defendant had had no dealings with him with regard to the purchase of property, but when he had gone to the defendant to pay his rent the defendant had told him to let him know if he heard of any property being for sale. He agreed to purchase these 10 houses from Fung Wah Chuen for \$53,000. Fung Wah Chuen bought the property at Gilman's Bazaar for \$400,000. Altogether he thought there were 53 houses, some being sold for \$20,000 and others for less. He had been engaged in buying and selling land and property for three or four years. In the middle of last year the price of land and buildings was going up a bit. There was a good deal of buying and selling. After the 6th September the next interview which he had with the defendant was on the 25th or 26th September at night. The price of the property had then been settled with the broker. He saw the defendant at Mr. Deacon's office. It was agreed that the defendant should pay the bargain money on the 23rd September. He prepared two Chinese agreements (duplicates) and asked the defendant to sign. The copy produced was one of them. It was dated 21st September. It was signed on that date, and he must have seen the defendant on that date and not on the 25th. Witness now said that he saw the defendant on the afternoon of the 16th



September with the broker. They all went down to Gilman's Bazaar. The defendant looked at the houses from the outside. Then they went into the ground floor of house No. 34. The defendant looked round, going into the kitchen and cook-house, and then upstairs. This was the only house which the defendant inspected, the defendant saying there was no occasion to inspect the other houses as they were all practically the same. He never told the defendant that the houses were family houses and that it would be difficult to inspect them. He told him that they were all shops and that he could go and look at them any time. After the signing of the Chinese agreement the defendant told him he would pay the bargain money in two or three days' time. When the time was due the defendant sent him a letter stating that the money was not ready and asking for two days further time and he agreed to let him have an extension of time. A few days afterwards he met the defendant at Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's office, and while an agreement was being prepared the defendant examined a plan of the property which was on the table. After examining the plan the defendant went out to get the bargain money. He borrowed the plan in question from Fung Wah Chuen. The plan produced was a copy of the same plan. On the plan which was lying on the table at Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's office the measurements as to the length, breadth and the area were given exactly as on the plan before him. The defendant was examining the plan about half-an-hour. He then went away to get the bargain money. The agreement was signed on the same table that the plan lay on. All the \$6,000 was paid in bank notes. The further hearing was adjourned.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH  
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

LI U SAM V. LAM TSIT KWAI AND OTHERS.

His Lordship gave judgment in this case, his judgment being in favour of the plaintiff for the sum claimed and costs against the second defendant, and judgment for the first, third, and fourth defendants and costs.

The plaintiff, Li U Sam, of the Tung Lou village, in the New Territory, sought to recover from Lam Tsit Kwai, Lam Pam Kwai, Lam Pat Kwai and Lam Fan Kwai, of Shan Pui village, in the Yuen Loong district, \$302, being the balance of principal and interest due on a promissory note dated 26th Jan., 1895, and given by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Grist (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Reece for the defendants.

Monday, 26th November.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHIU WAH V. CHUE KAN.

In this case (the hearing of which was resumed from Friday) the plaintiff is a trader residing at 54, Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shewan (foreman), A. Haupt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie.

The plaintiff, continuing his evidence, said the defendant asked him to arrange a mortgage for him and he did so for \$45,000. When the bargain went off he had to take up the mortgage himself. The first price he asked for the property was \$62,000, and the defendant offered him \$53,000. This was on the 19th or 20th September, 1899. In October and November last year, so far as his experience went, the price of land and houses was going down a little, this being in consequence of the new law introduced by the Sanitary Board, who called upon property owners to make certain altera-

tions providing for back-yards. Some time in November of last year the defendant sent him several letters asking him to release him from the agreement as to the purchase of the houses. He did not answer any of these letters in writing, but he saw the defendant once on the subject about the date of the first or second letter. The defendant told him he was going to Manila and that he wished to hand these ten houses back to him. He begged him to cancel the contract, saying that he was willing to pay him one or two thousand dollars compensation. This the witness refused to do, adding that the price of the houses was going down about \$10,000, and to pay him one or two thousand dollars would not do. He never agreed to cancel the contract in consideration of the defendant paying him \$42,000 or any other specific sum. It was because he declined to cancel the contract on any account that he did not reply to the defendant's letters. He did not remember at any time giving the defendant the second memorandum produced. On the payment of the bargain money the defendant asked him to endeavour to secure him a purchaser for the property, and in order to show them to any probable purchaser he copied certain particulars from the plan. The defendant subsequently asked him for the paper containing these figures and he let him have it. He knew a clerk in Wilkinson and Grist's office called Lee Ah Sing. He did not think he gave him the paper before giving it to the defendant but he might have done so. It was on the 30th November that the defendant told him the measurements were not correct, but he did not show him the memoranda produced on that day. The defendant took him in to see young Mr. Deacon. He did not see any papers relating to this matter on Mr. Deacon's desk. There were heaps of papers lying on Mr. Deacon's desk at the time. Mr. Deacon put some questions to him, but he did not answer. When he was just about to leave the office the defendant said to him, "The measurements are not correct, and I am not going to carry out the contract." He replied, "What! you are not going to carry out the contract? You have inspected the houses; you have also inspected the plan; the sale should have been put through on the 20th November; and you on that day asked for one day's extension of time as the money was not ready. To-day is the day for completing the sale and you now raise the question that the measurements are not correct. You should not have taken me here to see Mr. Deacon." Witness was very indignant and went away. It was not true that as he was going away he said, "If it's wrong, put it right."

The plaintiff was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Sharp. Two or three other witnesses were called, the whole of the evidence being concluded when the Court rose.

Tuesday, 27th November.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHIU WAH V. CHUE KAN.

In this case (the hearing of which was resumed from Monday) the plaintiff is a trader residing at 54, Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shewan (foreman), A. Haupt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie. The evidence being concluded, counsel delivered their final addresses.

Mr. Francis said that the plaintiff was suing in this case for the specific performance of a contract which was entered into by the defendant with the plaintiff for the purchase of some property in Gilman's Bazaar for the sum of \$60,000. The particular character of the suit in which they were concerned was not an or-

dinary common law suit. They were not asking for damages for breach of contract but that an order might be made insisting upon the contract being still in force and compelling the defendant to specifically perform, not by paying damages, but by taking over and paying for the property.

The Chief Justice—You must remember there is an alternative claim for damages.

Mr. Francis—Oh, yes, there is. He added that this claim for damages was only in the alternative in an equitable sense of the word. It was not put in as a common law claim for damages. The defendant said he refused to complete the contract on equitable grounds. He said he entered into the contract under a mistaken impression, and he said that this was not a mistake solely and entirely owing to his own fault and carelessness, but a mistake which originated in the misdescription of the property which they in the first instance furnished to him. If that turned out to be so—that they misdescribed the property to any serious extent, and if as a matter of fact the defendant did enter into the contract under a greatly mistaken impression as to what he was buying, a mistake originating in a misdescription furnished to him by them—it was perfectly clear that they would not be entitled to a decree of specific performance. So far as the first memorandum was concerned it would appear to have originated in a mistaken notion existing in the plaintiff's own mind for want of sufficient information, because he had not then seen the plan. He appeared to have got the statement as to the area from Mr. Fung Wah Chuen, from whom he purchased the property. He saw no plan himself before he entered into an agreement to purchase, and he conveyed the mistaken idea which had entered into his own mind into the mind of the defendant. With references to the second memorandum, he was perfectly willing to admit in the doubtful state of the evidence that it was given to the defendant at the time and place mentioned by him. But as his friend put it, the second memorandum was a very little matter in the case, being merely an extension of the first. Before a mistake of this character could give rise to any equitable relief it must be clear that that mistake constituted the basis or foundation upon which the defendant entered into the contract. Therefore the two questions of fact which it seemed to him the jury had to answer were—first, it being admitted that there was a misrepresentation made by the plaintiff to the defendant as to the measurements of the property, was that mistake afterwards corrected by the exhibition of a plan of the property to the defendant? The second question was, did the defendant in fact, quite apart from the question of plan, enter into this contract in reliance upon that memorandum, or was that memorandum a mere incident in the transaction on which he was not relying at all? The defendant's case was that he was relying absolutely from the beginning to the end of this transaction on the statements contained in the memorandum. Mr. Francis asked from the defendant's education and from the nature of his employment was there any reason in the world why he should not have made these calculations himself? He contended, however, that supposing the plan had never been exhibited, from the very nature of the transaction the defendant did not and could not have relied upon that memorandum. Mr. Francis proceeded to deal with the evidence in the case, arguing as to the points raised therein.

Mr. Sharp, touching on Mr. Francis's admission as to the second memorandum, said he could not pass the point over as his friend seemed disposed to do, because he thought the jury would agree that it was very vital indeed. It was very vital indeed as concerned the trustworthiness and credibility of the plaintiff. It was admitted in cross-examination by Mr. Fung Wah Chuen that some time before the signature was put to this agreement he had lent the plan of the property to the plaintiff. He submitted that it was perfectly clear from the evidence that these figures were taken from Fung Wah Chuen's plan in all human probability, as the defendant said, some time before the 22nd September, when Fung Wah Chuen lent his plan to the plaintiff. His friend said they could not explain how the error arose in the first memorandum. He (Mr. Sharp) could, however, explain the



matter. He submitted that the only explanation was that when Fung Wah Chuen first lent that plan for the purposes in connection with the re-sale of the property to the defendant the plaintiff in good faith, having an imperfect knowledge of English figures, copied the figures intended to represent the area of the lots, understanding them to mean the length of the lots. The figures were written in such a situation across the lots that they might be taken to represent the lengths. He contended that it was no answer to say that the purchaser had the means of discovering the error. The vendor was under no obligation to give the figures. The vendor, however, had given them and was consequently bound by them. With regard to the alleged inspection of the property by the defendant he contended that inspection would not necessarily saddle the person inspecting with any knowledge as to misdescription. He took it that an ordinary man not being an expert would be very far in error in computing the size of that court or the size of the site upon which the buildings stood. Mr. Sharp contested Mr. Francis's contention that this was not professedly a sale of so much per foot and that, therefore, the measurements given were not of much moment, argued that this was not a case in which damages could be secured by the plaintiff, and as regarded the deposit of \$6,000 he pointed out that it was expressly stipulated that if by any fault of the seller the contract was not completed the deposit should be returned.

The further hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday, 28th November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHIU WAH V. CHUE KAN.

In this case the plaintiff is a trader residing at 54, Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shewan (foreman), A. Haupt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, congratulated the jury on having arrived at the end of a long and somewhat difficult case. He was sorry it had taken them so long from their own businesses, but at any rate he hoped that now, having carefully listened to the evidence, having also had the assistance of able and elaborate addresses by the learned counsel on both sides, they would, with the little aid he could render them, be in position to return a right and just verdict between the parties in the case. He was afraid they would perhaps find difficulty sometimes in disentangling the truth from the great mass of cross-swearing which surrounded it. It frequently happened in these cases of hard swearing that there was some bit of documentary evidence which showed pretty clearly where the truth really lay. In this case he was sorry to say there was little if anything of that kind. The main points of conflict between the parties were as to whether or not the second memorandum was furnished by the plaintiff to the defendant; as to whether there was a personal inspection of the property by the defendant; as to whether a broker was employed by the parties in making the sale and purchase; and also with reference to the interview and inspection of the map on the 26th September. On all these points there was a very great conflict of evidence, and it was for the jury to try and make up their minds in reference to where the truth lay. His Lordship proceeded to state what were the points in the pleadings, and in touching on the law bearing on the case, said the plaintiff must show clearly to the satisfaction of the jury that in addition to the memoranda the defendant used other means of knowledge and that, therefore, the effect of the misrepresentation in the memoranda was done

away with. The plaintiff contended that the defendant relied not on the misrepresentation, but on a personal inspection which he made of the property and also of a plan which was shown to him and from which he was able to ascertain what the true dimensions of the property were before signing the agreement, or that at any rate by his inspection he must with reasonable care and intelligence have ascertained what the true dimensions of the property were. The plaintiff said the effect of the misrepresentation was done away with. It was for the plaintiff to prove this point to their satisfaction. His Lordship proceeded to state the historical points in the case, and in conclusion submitted the following questions to the jury:—

1. Did the plaintiff, in the negotiations for the contract and prior to the signing of the agreement for the sale and purchase of the property in question, make to the defendant a material misrepresentation as to the dimensions of the property to be sold and purchased?

2. If so—

(a.) Did the defendant, in signing the agreement, rely on such misrepresentation? or

(b.) Did he make a personal inspection both outside and inside of the property before the signing of the agreement? and

(c.) If so, did he, in signing the agreement, rely on the knowledge gained by such inspection? or

(d.) Was a plan containing the true dimensions of the property shown to him by the plaintiff before the signing of the agreement and did he personally inspect such plan? and

(e.) If so, did he by such inspection ascertain, or must he, with reasonable care and intelligence, have ascertained, the true dimensions of the property?

The jury retired to consider their decision, and on their return the Foreman said they had unanimously come to the following conclusions:—

The answer to the first question is yes. The answer to the second question is yes. The answers to question b. is no; therefore question c. does not require answering. The answer to question d. is yes to the word "Agreement" and no from the word "and" down to the words "plan and."

The Chief Justice, accordingly, gave judgment for the defendant in the original action and also for the defendant in the suit on the counterclaim with costs.

## THE LI-Ü-MUN GAMBLING CASE.

Mr. Hazeland delivered judgment in this case on the 23rd ult. as follows:—

The four defendants were charged before me, under the Gambling Ordinance, 1891, for unlawfully being the keepers of a common gaming house at the "Cheung Mau" shop in the village of Li-ü-mun in this Colony on the 24th October, 1900.

The first defendant, Lam Fuk, was also charged for that he unlawfully did assault Chan Hing, P.C. No. 420, in the execution of his duty at Li-ü-mun in this Colony on the 24th October, 1900.

The second defendant, Chui Tsin Po, and the third defendant, Ip San, were also charged for that they unlawfully did assault Yau Chung, P.C. No. 262, in the execution of his duty at Li-ü-mun in this Colony.

The defendants were all arrested on the 24th October, 1900, at the said village of Li-ü-mun, pursuant to a warrant issued under the Gambling Ordinance, 1891.

The following facts were proved to my satisfaction:—

(1) That at the village of Li-ü-mun in this Colony, at the time of the arrest of the defendants, the lottery commonly called by the Chinese *Tsz fa* was being carried on at the said village.

(2) That the headquarters of the said lottery were at the "Cheung Mau" shop situate in the said village of Li-ü-mun.

(3) That all the defendants were assisting in conducting the business of the said lottery at the said "Cheung Mau" shop.

(4) That there was found in the said "Cheung Mau" shop, at the time of arrest of the said defendants, numerous documents and chops in connection with the *Tsz fa* lottery.

The *Tsz fa* lottery consists in the selection of a pair of characters from certain 36 pairs. The winning pair is chosen at the headquar-

ters of the lottery and is disclosed at a certain stated and fixed time. The winner receives thirty times the amount of his stake. Some little time before the disclosure of the winning characters, the headquarters of the lottery issue a document called the *Tsz fa tai*, which is supposed to be a hint as to what the winning characters might be. Sometimes there is a connection between the *Tsz fa tai* and the characters chosen, but it is clear from the evidence produced at the trial that the element of chance is never excluded from the competition. The most it does is to reduce the range of selection. No skill or judgment is required, and the lottery is entirely one of chance. It was contended by Mr. Reece, the solicitor for the defendants, that the warrant under which the defendants were arrested was illegal and void for generality. The warrant reads as follows:—

"Whereas it appears to me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong, of my own knowledge or by the information on oath of J. W. Hanson, Chief Detective-Inspector, that a certain house and place at Li-ü-mun, in this Colony, is kept or used as a Common Gaming House within the meaning of The Gambling Ordinance, 1891. This is, therefore, to require you, with such assistance as may be necessary, to enter and, if necessary, to break into the said place and to arrest all such persons as may be found therein and to seize all cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, lottery tickets and other implements of gambling or which may be used as such, and also all monies or securities for money which shall be either in actual use for the purpose of gambling or be found upon the person of the keepers of such place, and the said implements of gambling and money to bring before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to the Ordinance, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, this twenty-fourth day of October, 1900.

(sd.) C. MELBOURNE,  
Justice of the Peace.

In support of this contention Mr. Reece quoted the case of *Lesch v. Money*, 1765-19 St. Jr. 1001, which laid down the following proposition:—A general warrant issued by a Secretary of State to search for and seize the author (not named) of a seditious libel is illegal.

Although the opinion of the Court was expressed in conformity with the proposition above stated, the case, it will be found, was decided on another ground. The warrant was to take up the author, printer, or publisher, but they took up a person who was neither author, printer, nor publisher. Thus the case went off without any judicial decision on any of the points raised.

In view of the definition of the word "place" in the Gambling Ordinance, 1891, I am bound to hold that this warrant is not illegal and void for generality. It was further contended by Mr. Reece that as the *lukongs* who arrested the defendants had no warrant with them at the time of arrest, such arrest was therefore null and void. It was proved in evidence that the warrant was in the pocket of Inspector Hanson, who was in charge of the raid, and at the time of the arrest he was within sight of the village. Mr. Reece referred to the case of *Reg. v. Chapman*, 12 Cox C.C. 4., the facts of which were very different from the present case. It is not necessary to refer further to the case than to mention the fact that the warrant was issued in October, 1875, and was not executed until January, 1881—an interval of over five years—and that the warrant was probably nowhere near the constable when he arrested the prisoner Chapman. In connection with the words "opened, kept, or used," in the definition of the expression "common gaming house," Mr. Reece referred to the case of *Powell v. The Kompton Park Race Course Company, Limited*, 1899, app. cases 143. I am not able to see any analogy between the case quoted and the present case. There was abundant evidence to show that the "Cheung Mau" shop was "opened, kept, or used" for the purposes of a lottery.

I hold therefore that the warrant and the manner of executing the same were perfectly legal.



It was also contended by Mr. Reece that the words *opened, kept, or used* in the definition of the expression *common gaming house* means habitually used. I am of opinion, judging from the documents, chops, and paraphernalia which were put in, that *Tsz fa* had been carried on for some time past in the said "Cheung Mau" shop.

It was further contended by Mr. Reece that *Tsz fa* was not a lottery within the meaning of the definition of *lottery* in the Gambling Ordinance, 1891, as it was not determined by "lot or chance," and that the existence of the *Tsz fa* brought it within the rule laid down in the cases of *Caminada v. Hulton*, 60 L.J.M.C. 126, *Hall v. Cox*, 1899, 1 Q.B. 199, and *Stoddard v. Sagar*, 1895, 2 Q.B.D. 474. The first and third of the said cases were in connection with the selection of winning horses. *Hall v. Cox* was with reference to a prize which was offered for a correct prediction of the number of births and deaths in London during a named week.

In all these cases the selection depended in a great measure on the exercise of skill, knowledge, and judgement.

I find as a fact that *Tsz fa* is a lottery depending entirely upon chance, and therefore it comes within the definition of the word *lottery* in the Gambling Ordinance, 1891.

I therefore convict the defendants of the first charge, and order each of them to pay a fine of \$250, in default of which two months' imprisonment with hard labour. I further order that the money found in exhibit C and the implements of gambling be forfeited to the Crown.

The charge of assault is not made out to my satisfaction. I therefore find the first, second, and third defendants not guilty on the second and third charges.

The *Li-ti-mun* case was finally disposed of at the Magistracy on the 29th ult. when the fourth charge arising out of the raid ended in the conviction of the defendants. Mr. Reece, who appeared for them, tendering a plea of guilty.

The three masters were fined \$100 and the others \$5 each.

One of the defendants was further charged with taking a leading part in the assault upon the police at the time of the raid. He was arrested outside the precincts of the court on the 31st October, at the third hearing of the case.

The Magistrate, after hearing evidence, said he was not satisfied as to the identity of the defendant, and although he would deal most severely with any case of assault upon the police, in the present instance there was an element of doubt, and he was inclined to give the defendant the benefit of it and let him go.

### THE "PERSEVERANCE" PIRACY.

Ching Yau and Leung Kwa were brought up on remand before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy on the 27th ult., charged with piracy on the high seas on the 25th of October, when by force of arms they seized the launch *Perseverance* and piratically did steal the fittings and tackle of the said ship, to the value of \$30,000, and money, jewellery, and clothing, the property of the passengers and crew, to the value of \$10,128.

Captain Superintendent May prosecuted and Mr. Hays defended.

Mr. May—Your Worship, in this case the defendants are charged with piracy on the high seas, and I beg to apply for their discharge on that charge. Their extradition has been applied for, and they will be re-arrested when they leave the dock on a charge of robbery within the jurisdiction of the Chinese Empire.

The defendants were accordingly discharged, and re-arrested on leaving the dock.

The charge, as amended, was to the effect that the two defendants had committed the crime of robbing passengers on board the steam launch *Perseverance* on the 25th October, off the island of Ching Chau, within the jurisdiction of China.

The defendants again tendered a plea of not guilty.

The coxswain of the *Perseverance* was the first witness called. He stated that when the *Perseverance* left Macao at one o'clock on the 25th there were about fifty passengers on board. All went well till about three o'clock, when a

disturbance arose amongst the passengers. One produced a revolver, and on witness approaching, another man struck him over the head with a pole, partly stunning him. Along with a large number of passengers and fokies, witness was then dragged down below and thrown into the after-hold. When it was nearly dark, the imprisoned men were called up one by one. Witness, on coming up out of the hole, was seized and searched. He could not recognise any of those who searched him, as they had their faces covered with cloths held in place by their queues. After being searched, he was pushed into the forehold, where he found a number of passengers and fokies. They were then covered up. The launch was kept going till after midnight, when she was run aground. Witness then heard a noise on deck, which gradually ceased, and a quarter of an hour later he and the others ventured on deck. There was no one about, but a great many boxes and bundles were lying about. Two sampans were missing from the ship. Witness knew the Canton river well. The place where the launch lay was between two and three hours distant from Canton. Witness set about righting the launch, and succeeded in getting her off the beach at 1.30 on the following morning—twenty-four hours later.

Mr. Hays then cross-examined. Witness was steering when the disturbance among the passengers arose. The man who pointed a revolver at him had then no covering on his face. He did not see either of the prisoners in the hold. It was dark, and he could not recognise any of the people in either the after or fore holds. The prisoners might have been amongst those imprisoned in the holds. He could not swear that either of the defendants was the man who pointed the revolver at him or who struck him on the head with the pole. Neither did he recognise them amongst the pirates.

A seaman from the *Perseverance* gave corroborative evidence, after which the hearing was adjourned, being continued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

### CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. H.K.F.C.

On the 24th ult. a start was made in this match about 11.30, but the play before tiffin was of somewhat a desultory nature. The Cricket Club XI. took the field and began the attack with Smith and Dorehill, who met with success which was immediate and continuous. In fact the demand for batsmen was greater than the supply, and the forenoon was passed in a manner suggestive as much of a meadow as of a cricket field. The victims falling short about ten minutes to one o'clock, an early adjournment for tiffin was made. After the interval, the eleventh footballer was in evidence and the moribund innings was revived for a quarter of an hour. The heavy scorers of last week let the parent club down lightly, making between them only 13 as compared with their former combined total of 222. It must be gratifying to them both to be able to reserve themselves for big occasions and to know that by their efforts the H.K.C.C. gained another victory this season. We did not count more than four catches missed before the 20 had gone up on the board! Did any one see any more? Hooper knocked up a valuable 17 until a lob insinuated itself between his legs into his wickets. Noble got a mutilated 6 and Hill, as usual, hit hard and scored rapidly. The same pair bowled unchanged throughout the innings of 75. Now you can't put the collapse down to Smith's bowling, which (however judicious or judicial it may be) from the Pavilion and the scorer's hut, and the ladies tent, and the Club verandah, looks as plain and simple as can be. You should see how fellows punish him in practice at the wickets; but in the middle of the ground it is quite another tale apparently. Really, we don't know why the F.C. crumpled up as it did, even though it was not playing at full strength. Dorehill earned more wickets than he took. When the cricket club batted, Waymouth opened well by dismissing two strong batsmen for 10 runs off his bowling. Dorehill and Krickenbeek hit the sting out of his trundling and also Higgon's, and between them added about 100 when the Major left for a well played 41. Misfortune persists in dogging Langhorne. However, "better luck

next time" is the sincere wish of all who can appreciate a keen and sporting cricketer. Mast and Krickenbeek made merry for a while before the latter left for a dashing 56, suggestive of some of his displays earlier in the season. Hong-kong, however, is a demoralising place, we hear. Smith saw Mast go for 19 in which there were only three 4's, and himself hit up 26 which included five 4's. Lumb and Dexter rattled up 40 between them, and Mackenzie whipped in, but did not stay long enough to give Lumb a chance of increasing his well got 13 not out. In arrears of 145, the Rugger and Sockers went in to bat a second time at 4.25, and lost 6 men for 94 when stumps were drawn at 5.15. Mackenzie bowled well and took 5 wickets for 50 runs, of which 16 were scored by Johnson in his last over. This batsman availed himself of early escapes to run up a finely hit 55 not out, composed of twelve 4's, a two and five singles. For those who survive the ordeal of next Friday evening, a match is arranged for the 1st December between the R. W. F. and an eleven of the Club. We hope our Scottish friends will be discreetly hospitable towards the combatants. Non-combatants will have to bear the brunt for once. On Saturday, 8th December, the Hills will play the Plains most probably. For definitions of these terms apply to the Hon. Sec.

Appended are the scores and analysis:—

H. K. C. C.	
First Innings.	
F. Maitland, st Wall, b Smith	16
R. D. Anderson, l.b.w., b Smith	2
A. G. Ward, b Dexter	0
J. Hooper, b Smith	17
J. F. Noble, c Dorehill, b Smith	0
D. Wood, b Smith	4
J. A. Woodgates, c Krickenbeek, b Dorehill	1
R. B. Johnson, R.W.F., b Smith	2
H. Hill, R.W.F., c Dorehill, b Smith	21
Capt. E. G. Waymouth, R.A., b Dorehill	6
J. Higgon, R.W.F., not out	1
Extras	5
Total	75
Second Innings.	
Woodgates, c Krickenbeek, b Mackenzie	0
Wood, c Wall, b Mackenzie	6
Higgon, b Mackenzie	1
Hill, c Lumb, b Mackenzie	0
Hooper, b Mackenzie	11
Anderson, c Dorehill, b Krickenbeek	11
Johnson, not out	55
Noble, not out	0
Extras	10
Total (6 wickets)	94
H. K. F. C.	
Capt. Wall, I.M.S., b Waymouth	8
Surgeon Nimmo, R.N., l.b.w., b Waymouth	7
Major Dorehill, c and b Noble	41
Lieut. Krickenbeek, c Hill, b Noble	56
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Noble	0
F. Mast, b Hill	19
Lieut. Lumb, not out	13
T. Sercombe Smith, b Hill	26
Rev. J. A. Dexter, c Waymouth, b Higgon	27
A. Mackenzie, b Woodgates	1
Extras	22
Total	220

The Club played only ten men.

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. K. F. C.				
First Innings.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sercombe Smith	10	2	21	7
Dorehill	10	1	47	3
Second Innings.				
Mackenzie	12	3	50	5
Krickenbeek	7	1	18	1
Mast	4	0	16	0
H. K. C. C.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Higgon	14	1	47	1
Waymouth	12	2	41	2
Noble	12	0	55	3
Hill	13	3	53	2
Woodgates	1	0	2	1

*The Children of Far Cathay*, a social and political novel on China, by Mr. C. T. H. Halcombe, is now running in the *Weekly Times* and *Echo*, and will shortly appear in volume form. The book will be a voluminous one and the author looks on it as his most important work. The dedication is:—"To my esteemed friends, Rowland Mulkern, Esq., and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the China Reform Party, this work is inscribed in the earnest hope that it may help to further the noble cause to which they have dedicated their lives."



## FOOTBALL.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB V. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

These teams met at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon last in fine weather. The following are the names of the players:—

V. R. C.:—Goal—Chunnett; Backs—Fittock and Cameron; Half-backs—Andrews, Lapsley, and Howorth; Forwards—Graham, G. Duncan, Yule, Loureiro and Herton.

R. E.:—Goal—Tuohy; Backs—Daphne and Thornhill; Half-backs—Stevens, Nolan, and McCraight; Forwards—Lients. Brown and Caulfield, Gilford, Moore, and Moore, A. O. D.

The Engineers kicked off at three o'clock, their forwards immediately getting well away. Lapsley blocked, however, and centred, Yule capturing and carrying his men well into the Engineers' territory. Thornhill stopped the run, and some tolerably even play followed, each side being equally vigorous both in attacking and defending. The Engineers, however, were the better stayers, and this fact, combined with their heavier weight, was responsible for the leather being manoeuvred past Fittock and Cameron and netted. Half-time was sounded without the "Vics" having succeeded in equalising.

After the interval, the Engineers again were the attackers, and Gilford from a pass sent in a whistler that Chunnett caught cleverly and threw out. Lapsley tried to get the leather away, but lost it to Moore, the inside left man, who centred, and Chunnett was again called upon to fist out a beauty from Caulfield. At this point the defensive tactics of Cameron and Fittock, the "Vics" backs, and Lapsley, the centre half, were particularly clever. They blocked repeatedly, and spoilt many a fine rush by the Engineers' forwards, whose play all along had been very vigorous. Graham got the ball from Fittock, and made a commendable try for goal, but Daphne tackled and succeeded in getting the leather from Duncan, to whom it had been relinquished by Graham. Daphne dribbled well up, and passed to Moore, inside left, who failed to get away from the opposing backs. Lapsley again came to the front, and this time was able to pass to Duncan. Duncan passed to Graham, who tried pluckily, but lost the ball to Stevens. The Engineers made another effort to reach Chunnett, but Cameron tackled. He could not get the ball away, however, and Moore, outside left, sent in a shot that was stopped just at goal. Gilford and Caulfield, in an attempt to rush the ball, were met by Fittock and Cameron, and a tussle ensued. It looked a sure thing for the Engineers, but Chunnett, whose keeping was grand, ran out and fisted the ball away. The nearness of the thing seemed to impart renewed vigour to the V.R.C.'s opponents, and they sent in another ball that Chunnett stopped in the same way. The Engineers again captured, however, and before Chunnett had time to reach his place, a low, swift ball was sent in. It almost looked like going past, but glancing off the post, its course was turned and the Engineers had another goal to their credit. Time was getting short, and the "Vics," recognising this, did their utmost to score, but the opposing half-backs rendered every attempt abortive, and a well-contested game ended in a win for the Engineers by two goals to nil.

## H.K.F.C. SECOND XI. V. C. CO R.W.F.

This game was played at Happy Valley on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the Fusiliers. The teams were:—

Hongkong:—Goal—"A. Tommy"; Backs—C. T. Kew and H. Pinckney; Half-backs—Stockhausen and Jenkins; Forwards—T. Yule, A. C. J. Stevens, R.E., Browne, R.E., and Caulfield, R.E.

Fusiliers:—Goal—Hudson; Backs—James and Pretty; Half-backs—Kent, Harrison, and Hughes; Forwards—Thomas, Miller, Tomlinson, Christie, and Lewis.

Hongkong won the toss and kicked off, and Stevens, securing the ball, succeeded in visiting Hudson. He was blocked by James, however, and an unproductive corner resulted. The numerical inferiority of the ground team enabled the Fusiliers to get well up to their op-

ponents' goal, but inexcusable bungling sent the ball past. The game already showed signs of being "no class," kicking being erratic, and shouting, especially by the Fusiliers, very much indulged in. A high ball from the left wing was caught by Hudson, but instead of at once getting rid of it, he hung on until he and the ball were almost rushed through by the Hongkong forwards. What science the game possessed so far belonged to the home men. Handicapped as they were by a short team, they nevertheless managed to keep the leather in the Fusiliers' territory the greater part of the time. The Hongkong custodian proved himself invaluable. He was unquestionably the best man on the field. Christie sent in a beauty, and simultaneously three Fusiliers rushed in to "take" the goalkeeper and ensure the netting of the ball. He kept quite cool, caught the ball as it descended, adroitly evaded the forwards, and threw the leather well out. Shortly before half-time Caulfield scored for Hongkong. The goal was disputed on the ground of its being off-side, but the referee ruled otherwise.

The re-start saw also a resumption of the rough play that had all along characterised the game, but it now became general. The Hongkong club, a few minutes after the kick-off, managed to get a corner—an unproductive one, however. The Fusiliers then got away, and looked like equalising. They sent in a beauty from centre, but the Hongkong custodian, with the sureness and precision that had all along marked his work, caught the ball, and sent it into midfield. Yule, from a pass, scored what was probably the softest goal yet kicked at Happy Valley. He steadied the ball about twenty yards from Hudson's charge. Not one of the Fusiliers tried to hinder him—they seemed, one and all, to be in a kind of day-dream. Yule shot, and it looked for the moment as though the ball was going past. Hudson apparently thought so too, and meandered leisurely across his goal, being just in time to see the ball roll gently past his feet into the net. The game laboured on to a finish, and ended in a win for the Hongkong club by two goals to nil.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## "C" MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—WINNER OF THE "CAPTAIN POTTS'S" CUP.

The November shoot for the "Captain Potts's" Cup in connection with the "C" Machine Gun Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps took place on the Rifle Association Range at Kowloon yesterday and resulted in a win for Sergeant Smillie, who, having won twice previously, carries off this valuable trophy. This cup has been competed for during 12 months and had been won twice by three members and once by five other members of "C" Company. The highest scores were as under:—

	200	400	500	H'cap	Tl.
Sgt. Smillie	31	34	27	2	94
* Bom. Schoolbred	28	28	30	2	88
* Sgt. Major Rodger	26	22	28	11	87
* Gun. McCorquodale	21	22	30	11	84
Gun. C. Lee	26	15	20	21	82
Corporal Gloyn	12	27	24	18	81

\* Winners of spoons.

From the correspondents of the *Echo de Chine* it appears that the fighting undertaken by the French troops in the neighbourhood of Paotingfu last month was not of a dangerous nature. On the 26th October the column attacked a fortified village and captured it after three-quarters of an hour's bombardment. The Boxers fired high all the time, so that the French had but one killed and four wounded. The Chinese deaths were estimated at from 200 to 250. Tang-chuen, which was next to be attacked, was found empty. The arrival of a strong force of Sikhs, says one correspondent, upset the French plans for further operations, as on their return journey to Tientsin they were to visit the remaining Boxer villages in the neighbourhood. Another correspondent of the *Echo de Chine* who was with Colonel Drude's force, complains of a mere "promenade." Evidently the Boxers preferred not to try conclusions. This latter correspondent anticipates the wintering of the French force at Paotingfu.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The races for the Commodore's Cups will be sailed as follows:—

Date. Course.  
Dec. 1st Rock 1 mile S.W. of Cowchow Post.  
Dec. 15th Starboard.

Start at 2 p.m. No time limit for finishing. The yachts will all sail together, but will be classed in three divisions, viz.: A—The first or 24th l. r.; B—the second or handicap; and C—the cruising class. There will be three prizes, two cups and a small third prize, one prize only to go to each class.

## HANDICAP.

Praon	}	scratch, allow
Marjorie		
Bonito	}	... .. 1 minute
Alannah		
Maid Marian	}	... .. 4 "
Erica		
Doreen	}	... .. 8 "
Gloria		
Meteor	}	... .. 11 "
Active		
Dart	}	... .. 14 "
Ladybird		
Payne	}	... .. 20 "
Sybil		
Thistle	}	... .. 20 "
Madge		

## MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA IN HONGKONG.

The following is Dr. J. C. Thomson's preliminary report regarding a research into the prevalence of mosquitoes and malaria in the colony of Hongkong and in the New Territory:—

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor a preliminary report regarding a research I have been engaged in since my return from England last May, into the prevalence of mosquitoes and malaria in the colony of Hongkong and in the New Territory.

Within the colony itself, I have been working along two lines in my study of the mosquitoes that are present: (1) with the assistance of friends in different parts of the colony I have secured and examined adult specimens almost daily throughout the summer; and (2) I have obtained larvae, both of anopheles and culex, from different parts of the colony, and have bred them out in glass vessels in considerable numbers in order that I might examine the resulting insects.

As regards the New Territory and the Islands, I have, through the kind co-operation of Chief Inspector Mackie and the police at the various stations, and of Dr. Ho Nai Hop, Chinese Medical Officer in the New Territory, received consignments of mosquitoes as detailed in the appended table, amounting in all, up to 31st October, to 587 specimens. This total includes a few received from police stations in Hongkong itself, 145, i.e. 25 per cent., were anopheles, and 442 were culex.

I have no numerical record of those which I examined previous to August, nor of those which I have been examining in the colony itself during the whole of the past six months; but the numbers must at a low estimation at least equal those included in the above enumeration, so that my observations are based on an examination of considerably over a thousand mosquitoes, as well as of their breeding-places.

There are two distinct species of anopheles abundant in the colony, differing in size, general appearance, and the markings on the wings. The smaller, which I believe to be anopheles costalis, is prevalent all over the colony and in the ravines to the south of Magazine Gap; the larger, anopheles sinensis, is the more common throughout the New Territory, on the islands, and at Stanley and Pokfulam. While the area of general prevalence is thus different, it is not exclusively so, as I have myself caught anopheles sinensis in the centre of the city, in a hotel not far from the Clock Tower, while anopheles costalis has been included in some of the consignments from the mainland.

I have differentiated at least eight distinct species of culex, but I prefer not to commit myself to the naming of them until my classifica-



tion has been confirmed or amended by an expert entomologist. To secure this, I have sent to the London School of Tropical Medicine fifty-four mounted specimens, consisting of fourteen different species of mosquitoes, two species being anopheles, eight species at least being culex, and the remaining four species probably belonging to other genera of the mosquito family, though one or two of them may prove to be species of culex. All the above have unspotted wings, excepting the anopheles and a single species of culex, of which I have obtained only a single specimen. This I believe to be culex mimeticus, and it is manifestly very rare. A good general rule, therefore, in Hongkong, in addition to the differences of the head appendages and the characteristic attitude when at rest that distinguish anopheles from culex, is that a mosquito with spotted wings is probably one of the dangerous anopheles, and one whose wings are unspotted is a culex. I have privately submitted a few of the more prevalent types of both genera for his Excellency the Governor's inspection.

From my own observations, supplemented by those of Dr. T. M. Young, Civil Surgeon, R.A.M.C., with whom I have been working in co-operation since his arrival in the colony in August, and who has given his attention more especially to the question of breeding-grounds of the anopheles mosquito in the colony, I am of opinion that anopheles breeds, or may breed, in the more stagnant shallows, and in the rocky corners and crevices, of any or all of the ravines in the colony, and is practically confined to these during the greater part of the year. I wish it to be explicitly understood that my remarks on the subject apply to the city of Victoria itself, and not to flat grounds in outlying districts where all the conditions are different. The usual habitat of the larvae of the anopheles mosquito is the natural watercourses, and their favourite locations little breaks in the rocky surface by the side of the stream, where the merest trickle from the stream itself prevents entire stagnation, and where there is no through-wash of water.\*

So far as the city of Victoria is concerned, therefore, the configuration of the ground greatly simplifies the question of dealing with the anopheles pools. It reduces itself to the training of all the nullahs that are as yet untrained. The clearing away of undergrowth is an important adjunct to more radical measures, inasmuch as it removes cover where mosquitoes may rest, but it is to be regarded as entirely subsidiary to the destruction of the breeding pools; and this can only be effected by the conversion of the uneven ravines into well-paved nullahs. In the latter no anopheles can breed, since in the running water there is no resting place for the evolution of the egg and the development of the larva. This has fortunately already been done in the central part of the city.

The first untrained nullah as one proceeds westward is that to the west of the Nethersole Hospital, just above Ripon Terrace on Bonham Road. I have repeatedly satisfied myself by personal observation of the presence of anopheles larvae in this ravine, and the marked prevalence of malarial fever in houses in this neighbourhood is sufficiently accounted for.

The extirpation of malaria in the western part of the city, which has in the past had such an evil reputation as regards this disease, consists in the levelling or covering in of all the water-courses, beginning with the one I have named, and dealing with all between that and Kennedy Town. If this were done, malaria would largely disappear from the district, many sites hitherto avoided would probably ere long be made use of for the erection of European houses, and the fuller opening of this large area to building operations would be not unwelcome in the present congested state of the city.

And here I would point out that the one water-course in the west that has been to some extent trained in the pre-mosquito-malaria-theory days has been so trained that it is a perfect hotbed of malaria. I refer to the nullah passing down in front of the Public Mortuary. It has been trained in a series of dams and terraces, which while excellent for breaking the force of a

mountain torrent on the rare occasions when this is necessary, form during most of the year a series of shallows, in which the larva of anopheles abounds. It is urgently desirable that these terraces should be levelled out, and a smooth channel made for the stream, extending at least as high as the Pokfulam Road.

I shall be glad to examine and report on other particular localities, if desired by His Excellency to do so.

Concurrently with my enquiry into the prevalence of anopheles, I have been investigating the prevalence of the malaria parasite in the colony. Its connection with anopheles is now an accepted fact. The general mosquito-malaria theory has been proved to the hilt, and has recently been brilliantly demonstrated to the public by Manson's double experiment; but the connection of malaria with disturbance of soil, an important point in Hongkong, is by no means clear as yet. Grassi disposes of the subject by stating that it depends on the creation during digging operations of puddles of water in which anopheles breeds. This certainly does not hold for Hongkong. The whole of the broken earth surface may show no single puddle, the sun drying the superficial layers as they are turned up; and yet it is a fact of experience that in certain parts of the colony earth-cutting is invariably attended by an outbreak of fever. On the other hand there is undoubtedly some connection with the presence of moisture in the soil—in certain localities, e.g. around MacDonell Road, where earth-cutting may go on to an unlimited extent with impunity, I find that the soil is comparatively dry; while in others, e.g. the west point already referred to, where the slightest excavation inevitably produces fever in the neighbourhood, I find that the soil is more or less water-logged. I propose to give attention to this question, which is one very seriously affecting this colony.

My chief field of observation as to the prevalence of the malaria parasite in the colony has been the Tung Wah Hospital, where Dr. Chung has at my request been recently examining microscopically the blood of all cases of fever, and daily submitting specimens for my personal examination at my visit of inspection.

There are three main types of malarial fever, associated with different and corresponding parasitic organisms, and all the three types of the parasite I have found prevalent in Hongkong:—the benign tertian parasite, easily yielding to the action of quinine; the quartan parasite, readily brought under control by the same drug, but difficult to eradicate; and the malignant parasite, variously described as aestivo-autumnal by Italian observers, tropical by Koch, pernicious, &c., less amenable to quinine, more severe in the resulting symptoms, and more apt to produce a fatal result or prolonged ill-health.

Of 50 cases in which, up to 31st October, parasites were found, and their form and type recorded, 3 came from Kennedy Town, 18 from the west part of the city, 13 from the central parts of the city, 6 from the east part of the city, 2 from Happy Valley, and 8 from outlying villages.

The most common type of the parasite in the cases which I have examined has been the malignant parasite, with abundant crescentic forms; but I do not consider that this gives the true proportion of the prevalence of the different parasites in the colony, since probably only the more serious cases of fever find their way into the hospital wards.

There has recently been a small epidemic of fever in the neighbourhood of the Naval Hospital and Morrison Hill Road. My first opportunity of personal observation in reference to it occurred on 27th October, when I was requested to see the family of a European government officer whose four children had all suddenly become ill with high fever. I took a microscope to the house, and found the benign tertian parasite in the fresh blood of three out of the four cases. All readily yielded to quinine, and by 1st November, they were back at school. I requested the father of the patients to catch for me some of the mosquitoes frequenting the house, and the first he submitted was a specimen of anopheles costalis.

While pursuing this investigation into the prevalence of mosquitoes in the colony and its dependencies chiefly with reference to the question of the presence, of anopheles, and the

means to be adopted for its extermination, my attention has been directed most forcibly to the enormous prevalence of mosquitoes of the genus culex. As has been mentioned, I have differentiated at least eight species of this genus. The culex mosquito does not, so far as is yet ascertained, act as a host to the malaria parasite; but it as well as anopheles is certainly the intermediate host of the minute parasitic bloodworm, the Filaria Nocturna or Filaria Sanguinis Hominis, whose adult form lies in the lymph vessels, and is the cause of the great group of Elephantoid diseases. Elephantiasis is quite common among the Chinese in this region, though, for some reason not yet sufficiently explained, Europeans are as a rule exempt from it, an exemption, however, by no means complete; but most Europeans are affected by the immediate disagreeable effects of the bite of the mosquito, and few are aware that the daily supply of these vicious little insects is being produced in their own houses.

I think public attention should be drawn to this fact. I would like to write it in large capitals, that I HAVE FOUND THE LARVAE OF CULEX IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ABUNDANCE IN OR ABOUT EVERY HOUSE WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION IN WHICH I HAVE LOOKED FOR THEM. A few instances will illustrate the great variety, and also the common general character, of their breeding-places:—at the Alice Memorial Hospital I found them in an old teapot on the roof-balcony; at the Tung Wah Hospital, in the ornamental flower-stands; at the gaol, in an empty pot in the coal store; at Kennedy Town Hospital, in the fire buckets; behind a house at the Peak, in a disused hand-basin; in another house at the peak, in a dish placed to catch the water-drippings from the ice-chest, &c. In all these cases they were in abundance, and were daily giving off large numbers of full-grown mosquitoes for the supply of their respective localities.

The crusade against the mosquito should include the culex as well as the anopheles. Anopheles must be dealt with by the Government chiefly, though owners of property may probably find it to their advantage to move privately in this matter as well; but culex can be exterminated, or at least greatly diminished in numbers, by individual action alone. It may be impracticable to secure individual action of a sufficiently wide-spread character to make much impression on the sum total of the culex mosquitoes in South China, but every householder in Hongkong has it in his power by due attention to his verandahs, back-yard, and coolie quarters to secure that in his own house at least there shall be fewer mosquitoes in the future than there have been in the past. Many are aware that what they have often seen in such receptacles as I have described are the larvae of mosquitoes; but few realize that these same wriggling creatures will a few days later rise from the surface of the water as adult insects, and will probably find their first meal of blood within the house that harboured them in the larval stage.

I intend to continue my investigations along the lines indicated above, and shall make further reports in due course.

Since much interest in the subject of the connection between malaria and the mosquito exists in the colony, a good deal regarding it having been reprinted in the public press; and since papers referring to it in other parts of the world have been placed by the Government before the Sanitary Board; I would suggest that this preliminary report on the subject as it is affected by local conditions in Hongkong should be made public for general information, through such channel as His Excellency the Governor may see fit; and I shall be glad if a copy of it might also be transmitted to England for the use of Dr. Manson, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

#### ADDENDUM.

Since the foregoing was written, a fact of very great practical importance has been brought to my notice by Mr. W. J. Tatcher. The anopheles occasionally departs from its usual habits, and may breed in artificial collections of water. With Mr. Tatcher I yesterday examined one of the Chinese flower-nurseries at West Point, that to the east of the house called "Nullah Side" from its location, and found in many flower-pots con

\* Vide Addendum.



taining water the larvae of anopheles and culex abounding side by side in the same vessels.

This observation does not affect the practical deductions I have already drawn regarding the usual breeding-grounds of the anopheles; but, though I think it will be found that what I have above noted only occurs in the immediate vicinity of anopheles-containing ravines, it greatly intensifies what I have said as to the desirability of every one doing his best to prevent vessels containing water from standing about yards or verandahs without being frequently completely emptied.

With reference to these Chinese gardens at West Point, I would recommend that the Sanitary Board should be requested to cause an officer to periodically inspect them, and treat as a nuisance any vessel containing visible larvae.

Before making this recommendation I have received the assurance of Mr. Tatcher that the vessels containing the larvae were not in a stagnant condition for any reason connected with the flower-producing industry, and could equally well be kept fresh; and in a neighbouring garden which I visited this morning in pursuance of my enquiries I found as many vessels containing water, but hardly any containing larvae. The owner of the garden told me that he frequently empties all dishes on account of what he called the water-mosquitoes. It would therefore be no hardship to insist on these nurserymen keeping their gardens in a condition better calculated to promote the public health.

In conclusion, I ask permission to quote a passage bearing on what I so urgently insist upon from a speech delivered so recently as 3rd October at the London School of Tropical Medicine by Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., &c. He says:—

"We have also to face the immense fecundity of the mosquito. Ficalbi says one mother mosquito may in the fifth generation be the progenitor of twenty millions. Howard shows that one rain barrel may contain 19,110 larvae, and that they may produce at least twelve generations in one summer. This at seventy eggs a mosquito would produce in a summer a number of mosquitoes expressed by twenty-five figures."

### HONGKONG.

At the regular meeting of Victoria Lodge No 1026 held on the 23rd ult., Bro. F. D. Goddard was elected Wor. Master, Bro. S. H. Joseph, re-elected Treasurer, and Wor. Bro. A. O. D. Gourdin re-elected Secretary.

H.M.S. *Sandpiper* was raised on the 22nd ult. from the position in which she has been since the typhoon of a fortnight ago. By means of pumping she was brought to the surface, and will now undergo a thorough cleaning and restoration.

Among the arrivals by the *Haiching* on the 23rd ult. were Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, H.B.M. Consul at Foochow, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria. The *Haiching* reports H.M.S. *Isis*, the German *Hansa*, and the Japanese *Miyako* at Amoy on the 21st, and the German *Bussard* at Swatow on the 22nd inst.

Last night the Annual Ball of the St. Andrew's Society was held at 9 o'clock in the City Hall. A very large attendance of members and guests was secured, and the proceedings passed off most successfully. In spite of the unusual economic conditions of the present year in Hongkong, the hospitality of the Society was as lavish as ever. The decorations, into which some novelties had been introduced, met with universal approval. A full notice of the Ball appears in to-day's issue of the *Daily Press* and will also appear in next week's issue.

At the annual meeting of the Preceptory and Priory held on Tuesday night Sir Knight G. J. B. Sayer was installed as Eminent Preceptor by Past Preceptor Sir Knight G. C. Anderson. The Eminent Preceptor then appointed and invested his officers as follows:—1st Constable, Sir Knights W. Farmer; 2nd Constable, J. Lochead; Chaplain, G. A. Watkins; Treasurer, B. B. Harker; Registrar, E. Ralphs; Marshal, J. J. Bryan; Captain of the Guard, J. W. Graham; Almoner, E. C. Wilks; Herald, J. T. Douglas; 1st Standard Bearer, J. F. Lemm; 2nd Standard Bearer, G. H. Morris; Organist, F. W. Hall; Guard, J. Maxwell.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Ip Lou-chi \$10.

Club Race No. 3 of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will take place on the 2nd December over Course No. 17. The postponed Club Race No. 1 will be held on the 9th December over Course No. 9.

A fresh plague case, resulting in death, occurred during the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th ult. This was the first case which had occurred since Saturday, the 27th October, but another was reported during the next 24 hours. This also resulted in death.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that on November 28th and until the dredger *Canton River* is raised, the passage between her and Praya Wall west of Murray Pier will be blocked by chains, &c., and that no boats or other vessels should attempt to pass between the sunken dredger and the shore.

In a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on Thursday morning, Singapore is proclaimed a "port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails." In the same *Gazette* is published the letter re the release from quarantine of vessels arriving in the Netherlands-Indies from Hongkong, which by the courtesy of the Dutch Consul-General we have already published in these columns.

A scratch race was held by the Hongkong Boat Club at 5 p.m. on Thursday over the Regatta course, a distance of three quarters of a mile. The following crews competed:—No. 1.—S. Stevens, J. Fredericks, E. Carpenter, C. White Herbet, F. (cox.) (Station No. 2); No. 2.—F. D. Bain, A. Wicke, L. Lambotte, C. Hance, J. R. Hance (cox.) (Station No. 3); No. 3.—T. Wild, H. Kennett, G. Pappier, A. Ellis, A. Somerville (cox.) (Station No. 1). The race ended in a victory for No. 3 crew, No. 1 being second.

Mr. George P. Lammert on Thursday at noon, in his sale rooms in Duddell Street, disposed by public auction of the British steamer *Glenavon*, 2,986 tons gross (wrecked at Lung Tung Island), with all her gear, bunker coals, and cargo (about 1,000 bales of hemp). The auctioneer intimated that 3,400 bales had already been salvaged. Bidding was confined exclusively to Chinese dealers, and started at \$100, rising rapidly in jumps of \$25, \$50, and \$100 to \$1,150. There the figure remained for some time, but it finally rose to \$1,200, at which price the steamer was knocked down to one Lee Sing Kai.

Fire broke out on the 27th ult. about eight o'clock in a lodging house situated in Market Street, Hunghom. It originated in the first floor, and rapidly spread to the second and ground floors. The police, assisted by the European employees in the dock, with the dock fire engine and some Chinese small manual engines, prevented the fire from spreading to the adjoining premises. The whole building, comprising two lodging-houses and a shop, was completely gutted. The damage amounts to about \$800, and is not covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a burning joss-stick setting alight the partition at the head of the stairs on the first floor of the lodging-house. No one was injured.

Information of what is supposed to be another act of piracy similar to that perpetrated recently on the launch *Perseverance* was received in Hongkong on the 24th ult., but the details that so far have come to hand are still meagre. It was reported that the launch *Kwang Sang*, which left Hongkong on Saturday last at seven a.m. for Tai Chan, was seen by another launch at nine o'clock going in the direction of Macao—a course altogether different from that usually steered by the *Kwang Sang*. The second launch reported the matter at the Customs Station near Nam Tai, and the authorities there despatched a launch to make investigations. The piracy seems to have taken place between Castle Peak and Deep Bay. Later details show that the customs launch succeeded in finding the *Kwang Sang*. The vessel had been abandoned by the pirates, who were supposed to have landed at a part of the coast not far from Macao. There was a European Customs officer returning to Tai Shan on board the pirated launch. The authorities at Canton and Macao made searching enquiries into the matter, but no arrests so far have been made.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

H. M. S. *Terrible* has left Weihaiwei for Yokohama. Both officers and men will probably appreciate the change after their long stay at Weihaiwei.

The men-of-war in Amoy harbour on the 24th ult. were H.M.S. *Isis* and the two Japanese cruisers *Miyako* and *Takao*, the latter of which arrived from Foochow on the previous day.

The National Pressmen's Club of Tokyo held a meeting at the Kitagawa, Shimbashi, on the night of the 13th ult., and adopted a resolution condemnatory of the atrocities committed by the Russian and French forces in North China.

The Japanese cruiser *Katsuragi*, which foundered in the vicinity of Oshima, Izu, was floated on the 7th ult., and towards the night of the same day she was safely brought to Tateyama Bay, Boshu, towed by the cruiser *Musashi*. She left subsequently for Yokosuka.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has decided to grant subsidies of 170,000 yen and 160,000 yen respectively to the Australian and Bombay lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The amount of the subsidies for the other lines will probably be decided at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

Seoul telegrams state that, in connection with the burning of the palace, the Korean Foreign Minister has been deprived of his office and sentenced to exile. They also report that the Belgian Consul is at Seoul in order to negotiate a treaty of commerce and amity with Korea.

The East Chinese Railroad Company, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, is trying to effect a loan in the United States and France through the Russo-Chinese Bank. The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* correspondent, who gives \$55,000,000 as the amount, says that Director Rothstein is about to start for New York in the interest of the loan.

A Seoul telegram to the Osaka *Mainichi* states that the contract in connection with the monopoly of ginseng in Korea has been effected between the representatives of the Korean Imperial Household Department and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The agreement has been drawn up, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will shortly advance 200,000 yen to the Korean Government. The Daiichi Bank of Tokyo obtained the monopoly a few years ago for 300,000 yen, which sum was forwarded through the bank's branch office at Seoul in two instalments. It is now reported that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will open a branch office at Seoul in the near future.

The British telegraph steamer *Sherard Osbourne*, the Danish boat *Nordiske*, and the German vessel *Podbielski*, are employed in laying the cable between Kiaochow and Shanghai. The latter vessel will take the cable from Kiaochow to Shweishan, the *Osbourne* will then splice it and convey it in lighters to Block House island, where the *Nordiske* will fasten on and run out the cable to Woosung. Here it will come on to Shanghai overhead along the existing lines and will take off at the German Post Office in Kiukiang Road. The *Glenfurg* has brought out part of the cable. Later on, another cable will connect Kiaochow and Chefoo.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TEA.

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	—	—
Amoy .....	330,874	321,077
Foochow .....	9,587,810	9,491,174
Canton .....	—	—
	9,908,284	9,812,251

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
Shanghai .....	—	—
Amoy .....	12,149,995	9,723,098
Foochow .....	6,608,634	2,649,067
	19,758,629	12,362,165



## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	34,873,042	25,449,867

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama .....	23,087,720	24,538,637
Kobe .....	11,448,067	12,961,640
	34,535,787	37,500,277

## SILK.

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai .....	20,426	49,919
Canton .....	—	—
Yokohama .....	9,086	14,817
	35,512	64,736

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai .....	3,765	6,718
Canton .....	—	—
Yokohama .....	9,196	18,618
	12,961	25,336

## CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 30th November.—Some further arrivals have been reported. Quotations are:—\$95.50 to \$96.00. Sales about 30 piculs.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 30th November.—The condition of the market is nearly the same as last reported. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.05 to \$8.10	per c.
do. " 2, White.....	7.15 to 7.20	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ..	5.25 to 5.30	"
do. " 2, Brown ..	5.15 to 5.20	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	7.95 to 8.00	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.05 to 7.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ..	5.15 to 5.20	"
do. " 2, Brown ..	5.05 to 5.10	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	11.85 to 11.90	"
Shekloong " .....	10.45 to 10.05	"

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *China*, sailed on the 13th Oct. For San Francisco:—234 pkgs. tea, 15 cases silk. For Corinto:—2 cases silk. For La Libertad:—1 case silk. For Punta Arenas:—1 case silk. For Panama:—13 cases silk. For Valparaiso:—3 cases silk. For New York:—1 case silk, 154 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk.

Per steamer *Nippon Maru*, sailed on the 31st October. For San Francisco:—655 pkgs. tea, 12 cases silk. For Corinto:—1 case silk. For La Union:—2 cases silk. For Panama:—6 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—7 cases silk. For Callao:—2 cases silk. For Baltimore:—2 cases silk. For New York:—60 bales raw silk.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Oldenburg*, sailed on the 31st October. To Genoa:—35 bales raw silk, 3 bales waste silk. To Trieste:—372 half-chests tea. To Montevideo:—100 pkgs. tea. To Antwerp:—200 boxes tea, 109 bales feathers, 81 bales canes, 14 rolls matting, 12 cases gallnuts. To Antwerp/Hamburg:—20 boxes/bristles. To Antwerp-Hamburg:—20 boxes/bristles. To Antwerp-Hamburg/London:—1,100 boxes cassia, 500 bales broken cassia, 47 boxes/bristles. To Amsterdam:—300 casks preserves, 82 rolls matting, 43 cases ginger, 20 cases teastick, 18 cases chinaware, 5 cases blackwoodware. To Rotterdam:—200 casks ginger, 171 half-chests tea, 20 boxes chinaware, 4 cases cigars. To London:—20 boxes/bristles. To Bremen:—598 half-chests tea, 54 pkgs. tea, 37 cases sundries, 34 rolls matting, 24 cases chinaware. For Bremen-Hamburg:—25 boxes chinaware. For Hamburg:—864 bales feathers, 664 half-chests tea, 182 bales canes, 50 pkgs. tea, 26 rolls matting, 20 cases essential oil, 10 boxes/bristles, 9 cases human hair, 6 cases China ink, 4 cases ginger, 2 casks ginger. For Hamburg-London:—100 pkgs. tea. For Copenhagen:—200 half-chests tea, 50 bales canes, 25 boxes tea.

Per steamer *Sydney*, sailed on the 5th Nov. For Marseilles:—125 bales raw silk, 12 cases silks, 10 cases essential oil, 270 bales pierced cocoons, 1 case curios, 399 pkgs. tea. For Lyons:—414 bales raw silk. For Milan:—25 bales raw silk. For London:—20 bales raw silk, 3 cases paper.

Per steamer *Sarnia*, sailed 6th November. For Havre:—3 cases Paper, 20 cases Bristles, 35 cases Cantharides, 37 cases Human Hair, 2,471 rolls Mats, 2,918 pkgs. Tea. For Havre and/or Bordeaux:—210 rolls Mats. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—37 cases Human Hair. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—25 cases Bristles. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—172 cases Camphor. For Hamburg:—2 cases Human Hair, 2 cases Lacquered Ware, 10 cases Vermillion, 15th rolls Mats, 35 cases Essential Oil, 130 cases Preserves, 203 pkgs. Canes, 250 pkgs. Tea. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—50 casks Preserves. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London:—10 cases Bristles. For Antwerp:—49 pkgs. Canes. For Bremen:—30 rolls Matting. For Amsterdam:—125 casks Preserves. For London:—20 cases Bristles.

Per steamer *Hamburg*, sailed on the 8th Nov. —3 cases strawware, 22 cases woodoil, 53 pkgs. rattan furniture, 100 casks soy, 300 boxes joss sticks, 424 bales rattancore, 1,650 bales cassia, 5,625 pkgs. crackers, 6,441 cases P. L. fans, 14,744 rolls matting.

Per steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, sailed on the 8th Nov. For San Francisco:—78 pkgs. tea, 10 cases silk. For La Libertad:—1 case silk. For Corinto:—3 cases silk. For San José de Guatimala:—2 cases silk. For Champerico:—1 case silk. For Panama:—9 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—1 case silk. For Callao:—5 cases silk. For Washington:—1 case silk. For New York:—6 cases silk, 60 bales raw silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 10th Nov. For London:—100 bales waste silk opt. Manchester, 34 bales raw silk, 6 cases silk, 5 cases feathers, 20 bales canes, 2 cases blackwoodware, 1 case silk embroidery, 1 case private effects, 3 cases sundries. For Lyons:—234 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—100 bales raw silk, 350 boxes tea, 4 cases hair.

Per N.D.L. steamer *Bayern*, sailed on the 14th November. For Beyrouth:—1 case cigars. For Odessa:—300 boxes cassia. For Genoa:—25 bales raw silk, 25 boxes staranised. For Trieste:—161 half-chests tea, 25 boxes staranised. For Antwerp:—80 bales feathers, 23 bales rattancore, 4 cases ginger. For Antwerp/Hamburg/London:—300 boxes cassia, 139 boxes/bristles. For Amsterdam:—12 cases Chinaware, 8 boxes tea. For Rotterdam:—278 half-chests tea. For London:—75 boxes/bristles. For Bremerhaven:—9 boxes Chinaware. For Bremen:—156 rolls matting, 140 half-chests tea, 8 cases ginger. For Hamburg:—533 bales feathers, 140 rolls matting, 110 pkgs. tea, 100 half-chests tea, 100 bales canes, 50 bales rattanshaving, 30 boxes Chinapaper, 30 cases cassia oil, 25 boxes Chinaware, 18 boxes blackwoodware, 15 boxes human hair. For Hamburg/Copenhagen:—10 boxes cassia. For Copenhagen:—25 boxes cassia.

Per steamer *Agamemnon*, sailed on the 14th November. For London:—100 pkgs.—4,800 lbs. Congou tea, 4,169 boxes—87,549 lbs. scented caper tea, 190 boxes—3,990 lbs. scented or. pekoe tea, 102 boxes tea from Amoy, 463 half chests tea from Amoy, 2,300 bales hemp, 200 bales waste silk, 41 bales hammocks, 67 bales pierced cocoons, 20 bales feathers, 169 rolls matting, 454 casks preserves, 2,178 cases preserves, 91 cases cigars, 68 cases Chinaware, 27 cases blackwoodware, 20 cases anised oil, 21 cases shell, 12 cases gum, 26 cases pkgs. paints, 47 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester:—1 case silk embroidery. 1 pkgs. fans. For London opt. Manchester:—94 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—560 cases ginger, 1 case picture and frame. For London opt. Glasgow:—250 cases preserves, 41 casks preserves. For London opt. Hamburg:—481 bales canes, 67 bales galangal, 50 cases star anised. For Buenos Ayres opt. Montevideo:—150 pkgs. tea.

Per steamer *Tonkin*, sailed on the 19th Nov. For Marseilles:—95 bales raw silk, 67 bales pierced cocoons, 18 cases silks, 30 cases cassia, 17 cases curios, 4 cases Chinaware, 2 cases rice paper, 46 pkgs. tea. For Lyons:—45 bales raw silk. For London:—2 bales waste silk, 18 cases preserves, 5 chests opium.

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 30th November.—Large demands having come from the mainland, the prices are going upward. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary .....	\$2.90 to 2.95
" Round, Good quality .....	3.05 to 3.10
" Long .....	3.20 to 3.25
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 .....	2.95 to 3.00
" Garden, " No. 1 .....	3.25 to 3.30
" White .....	3.95 to 4.00
" Fine Cargo .....	4.20 to 4.25

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th November.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Dombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 8 at \$85, 1,050 bales No. 10 at \$74 to \$80.50, 500 bales No. 12 at \$88 to \$92.50, 150 bales No. 16 at \$94.50 to \$95, 850 bales No. 10 at \$90 to \$98. *White Shirtings*: 500 pieces D 70 at \$4.25, 3,000 Gold Elephant at \$4.55, 500 pieces 360 at \$4.12, 1,000 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.55, 1,000 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.85, 500 pieces Gold Elephant at \$4.55, 1,250 pieces B 11 at \$4.90. *Mexican*: 750 pieces 30 Red Stag at \$2.80, 600 pieces 36 Red Stag at \$3.10, 600 pieces 36 VV at \$3.30, 600 pieces 36 XX at \$3.35, 750 pieces 32 Red Stag at \$2.80, 600 pieces 36 Red Stag at \$3.10. *Long Ells*: 1,000 pieces 4 Cooks at \$6.00. *Grey Shirtings*: 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Double Stags at \$4.50. *Raw Cotton*: 100 bales Shanghai at \$22.50, 100 bales Ningpo at \$23.

*Metals*.—Lead: 5,000 piculs New Mark at \$10.15.

COTTON YARN—	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$78.00 to \$109.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. ....	2.15 to 2.25
7 lbs. ....	2.40 to 2.55
8.4 lbs. ....	2.90 to 3.60
9 to 10 lbs. ....	3.70 to 4.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. ....	2.60 to 2.80
58 to 60 " ....	3.25 to 4.05
64 to 66 " ....	4.30 to 5.55
Fine.....	5.20 to 7.90
Book-folds.....	4.40 to 6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60
T.Cloths—(11bs. (32 in.), Ord'y. ....	1.75 to 1.90
7lbs. (32 " ) ..	2.00 to 2.25
6lbs. (32 " ) ..	1.95 to 2.20
7lbs. (32 " ) ..	2.85 to 3.70
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) ..	2.90 to 3.60
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to } ..	4.25 to 7.10
16 lbs. ....	

FANCY COTTONS—Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to } 1.55 to 5.00  
8 lbs }

Brocades—Dyed .....	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted .....	0.08½ to 0.17
Vlveets—Black, 22 in. ....	0.22½ to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in. ....	0.20 to 0.22½

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.36 to 2.50

WOOLENS—Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops 0.80 to 1.50  
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 2.50

	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.40 to 10.00
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } ..	8.00 to 20.00
Assorted }	
Orleans—Plain .....	8.50 to 10.00

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. .... 4.00 to 18.00

METALS—	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod .....	4.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.) ..	4.00 to —
Swedish Bar .....	6.50 to —
Small Round Rod .....	4.50 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in. ....	4.75 to —
Wire 5/25 .....	8.00 to —
Old Wire Rope .....	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	10.25 to —
Australian .....	10.15 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz. ....	40.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz. ....	40.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz. ....	40.00 to —
Composition Nails .....	65.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs .....	41.00 to —
Tin .....	70.00 to —



Tin-Plates .....	per box.	6.50 to —
Steel 1 to 2 .....	per cwt. case	5.50 to —
SUNDRIES—	per picul	—
Quicksilver .....	158.00 to —	
Window Glass .....	per box	5.70 to —
Kerosene Oil .....	per 10-gal. case	2.50 to —

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT

HONGKONG, 30th November.—The market has been more active during the week and a fair business has been transacted, chiefly under the heading of "Shipping." Rates except in a few cases have been well maintained.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands at 315, 316, 317 and 318 per cent. prem. for cash and at equivalent rates for March. Nationals have been placed at \$26.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders and Yangtzes continue on offer without business. Unions have been done at \$245 and North Chinas at \$172. Cantons are in demand at \$132½ without sales or sellers. Straits unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Small sales of Hongkong at \$295 and Chinas at \$76 are reported.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been dealt in to some extent at \$32½, \$32½ and \$33 cash and at \$33 for January delivery, market closing firm at \$33. Indo-Chinas have received some attention at \$95½ and \$95 cash and at \$100 for April and \$103 for June. China Mutuals have changed hands at £10. 12s. 0d., £10. 15s. 0d., £11. 0s. 0d., £11. 7s. 6d. and £11. 10s. 0d. for Preferences, and at £5. 16s. 0d., £5. 17s. 6d. and £6. 0s. 0d. for £5. 0s. 0d. ordinaries, market closing firm at quotations. A proposed change in the construction of this Company is announced in the local papers of the 27th inst. Douglases have been placed in small lots at \$41 and \$41 and China. Manilas at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed hands in small lots at \$120 cash and at equivalent rates for March. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled rather firmer with fair sales at \$2.50, \$2.55 and \$2.60, closing steady at \$2.60. Charbonnages have been enquired for at the advanced rate of \$300, but no business has been reported. Olivers B. & Caledonians, also Jelebus have changed hands in small lots at quotations. Raubs have ruled quieter with sellers and sales at \$50.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong Whampoa Docks continue quiet but steady with only small sales at \$545. Kowloon Wharfs have changed hands during the week at \$83 and later at \$82; market closes, however, firmer at \$83. Wanchais have advanced to \$64 without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have continued quiet with sales at \$188 and \$187, market closing with buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Lands have been placed in a small way at \$25½. Hotels continue more or less neglected at \$120 with a few small sales. West Points have been placed at the reduced rate of \$48. Humphreys remain steady with sales at \$11.75.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs are enquired for in a small way at \$5. The rates for the Northern Mills are taken from the latest Shanghai circular in the absence of local business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have changed hands at \$16 cum and \$15½ ex dividend, closing with sellers at \$15½. Green Islands have been placed at \$18½ and \$18. Dairy Farms at \$7. United Asbestos at \$8. China Providents at \$9.75 and Watkins at \$10.50, \$10.60 and \$ 0.75. Offer to sell Ices and Ropes at quotations have met with no response.

MEMOS.—Extraordinary general meeting. A. S. Watson & Co., 4th December. Extraordinary general meeting, Punjom Mining Co., on 8th December.

The proposed reconstruction of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co. referred to under "Shipping" is announced as follows:—

"At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held in London on the 4th December, directors will propose reconstruction, giving each preference and ordinary shareholders equal holding in the new company and in addition a share in surplus assets, payable in

fully paid preference shares in new company, representing about £7.10s. 0d. on their holdings.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
<b>Banks—</b>		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	(\$522.50, buyers 318 p.ct. prem. = London, £57.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s. 0d.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares .....		\$26, sales & buyers
B. Shares .....	£8	\$26, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£8	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1½.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, sales & sellers
China Sugar .....	\$100	\$123, buyers
<b>Cotton Mills—</b>		
Ewo .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
International .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 35.
Laou Kung Mow .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Soychee .....	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 30.
Hongkong .....	\$100	\$5, buyers
Dairy Farm .....	\$6	\$7, ex div., sales
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$50.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$18, buyers
H. & C. Bakery .....	\$50	\$50, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas .....	£10	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric .....	\$5	\$11½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways .....	\$10	\$5.50, buyers
Hongkong Hotel .....	\$50	\$120.
Hongkong Ice .....	\$25	\$178, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$83, buyers
Hongkong Rope .....	\$50	\$170, sellers
H. & W. Dock .....	\$125	545 p. ct. prem. = [806½]
<b>Insurance—</b>		
Canton .....	\$50	\$132½, buyers
China Fire .....	\$20	\$76, sellers
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$51, sellers
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China .....	£25	Tls. 172½, sellers
Straits .....	\$20	\$1.
Union .....	\$50	\$245, buyers
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$110.
<b>Land and Building—</b>		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$187, buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$11½, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25½, sales
West Point Building	\$50	\$48, sellers
Luzon Sugar .....	\$100	\$35, buyers
<b>Mining—</b>		
Charbonnages .....	Fcs. 250	\$300, buyers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	5 cents
Do. Preference .....	\$1	30 cents
Jelebu .....	\$5	\$6½, sellers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	7 c., sales & sellers
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	\$2.
Do. B.	\$5	\$1.20, sellers
Punjom .....	\$8	\$2.60, buyers
Do. Preference...	\$1	75 cents
Raubs .....	16s. 10d.	\$50, sales & sellers
New Amoy Dock .....	\$6½	\$20, sellers
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$70.
<b>Steamship Coys.—</b>		
China and Manila .....	\$50	(\$65, sales & sells. \$27½, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£11. 5s., buyers
China Ordinary .....	£10	£11, buyers
Do. .....	£5	£6, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, buyers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$33, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$95, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co. ....	£1	£3 5s., buyers
Star Ferry .....	\$10	(\$18. \$4½, sales & sells.
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos .....	\$4	\$8.
Do. .....	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	\$64, buyers
Watkins, Ltd. ....	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$15½, ex div.,
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$5½, buyers
<b>Cigar Companies—</b>		
Alhambra, Limited.	\$500	\$1,500, buyers
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	\$1,000, ex div.
Hensiana, Limited.	\$100	\$100.
La Favorita, Ltd.	\$500	\$350, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 30th November.  
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	2/1½

Credits, at 4 months' sight .....

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand .....

Credits, 4 months' sight .....

ON GERMANY.—

On demand .....

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand .....

Credits, 60 days' sight .....

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer .....

Bank, on demand .....

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer .....

Bank, on demand .....

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight .....

Private, 30 days' sight .....

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand .....

ON MANILA.—

On demand .....

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand .....

ON BATAVIA.—

On demand .....

ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand .....

ON SAIGON.—

On demand .....

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand .....

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....

BAR SILVER, per oz. ....

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Sobraon (str.), Socotra (str.), Canton (str.), Inaba Maru (str.), Antenor (str.), Achilles (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Pyrrhus (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—Inaba Maru (str.), Annam (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Konig Albert (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Sambia (str.), Ambria (str.), Aragonia (str.), Wittenberg (str.), Holsatia (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Tacoma (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of Japan (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Gaelic (str.), Hongkong Maru (str.), City of Peking (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Glenartney (str.), Hillglen (str.), Verona (str.), Devonshire (str.), R. Morrow (ship).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Chingtu (str.), Airlie (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—Carlisle City (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—Maria Teresa (str.).

FOR PORTLAND, O.—Milos (str.), Eva (str.).

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November—	ARRIVALS.
23.	Mytho, French transport, from Saigon.
24.	Benlarig, British str., from Moji.
24.	Feiching, British str., from Haiphong.
24.	Clyde, British str., from Bombay.
24.	Bosnia, German str., from Taku.
24.	Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
24.	Thales, British str., from Haiphong.
25.	City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. F. cisco.
25.	Diamante, British str., from Manila.
25.	Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
25.	Phra Chom Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
25.	Taicheong, German str., from Saigon.
25.	Descartes, French cruiser, from Saigon.
26.	Ajax, British str., from Shanghai.
26.	J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
26.	Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
26.	Maine, British hospital ship, from Taku.
26.	Needles, British trspt., from Melbourne.
26.	Beruric, British str., from Taku.
26.	Swanhilda, British ship, from New York.
26.	Taisang, British str., from Canton.
26.	Marietta, Amr. gunboat, from Canton.
26.	Dunav, Austrian str., from Swatow.
26.	Batavia, German trspt., from Vladivostock.
26.	Hillglen, British str., from Amoy.
27.	Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
27.	Canton, British str., from Canton.
27.	Comete, French gunboat, from Swatow.
27.	Umta, British trspt., from Sanhaikwan.
27.	Progress, German str., from Quinhon.
27.	Endymion, British cruiser, from a cruise.
27.	Stuttgart, German str., from Yokohama.
27.	Munchen, German str., from Sydney.



27, Hailong, British str., from Haiphong.  
 27, Sungkiang, British str., from Cebu.  
 28, Patrie, Belgian str., from Antwerp.  
 28, Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
 28, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 28, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.  
 28, Helios, Norwegian str., from Hongay.  
 28, Hanoi, Fr. str., from Kwong-chow-wan.  
 28, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.  
 28, Germania, German str., from Canton.  
 28, Astraea, British cruiser, from a cruise.  
 28, Rio-Neigro, French str., from Taku.  
 28, Rajah, British str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Canton, British str., from Foochow.  
 29, Loksang, British str., from Swatow.  
 29, Pentakota, British transport, from Taku.  
 29, Else, German str., from Chefoo.  
 29, Quarta, German str., from Java.  
 29, Gwalior, British hospital ship, from S'hai.  
 29, India, British transport, from Sanhaikwan.  
 29, Loosok, German str., from Singapore.  
 29, Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.  
 30, Taiwan, British str., from Canton.  
 30, Hangchow, British str., from Canton.  
 30, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.  
 30, Uralia, British transport, from Taku.  
 30, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from V'couver.  
 30, Perla, British str., from Manila.  
 30, Pax, Belgian str., from Manila.  
 30, Isis, British cruiser, from Amoy.  
 30, Brand, Norw. str., from Probolinggo.

November—DEPARTURES.  
 23, Siam, British str., for Singapore.  
 23, Caesar, American trspt., for New York.  
 24, Coromandel, British str., for Europe.  
 24, America Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.  
 24, China, German str., for Saigon.  
 24, Vale of Doon, British bark, for Rajang.  
 24, Mary L. Cushing, Amr. ship, for Tacoma.  
 24, Heinfung, British str., for Foochow.  
 24, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.  
 24, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 24, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 24, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.  
 25, Maidsura Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 25, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.  
 25, Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Bosnia, German str., for Saigon.  
 24, Perthshire, British transport, for Sydney.  
 25, Clyde, British str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Gisela, Austrian str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Argonaut, British cruiser, for Amoy.  
 26, Endymion, British cruiser, for Amoy.  
 26, Don Juan de Austria, American gunboat, for Manila.  
 26, Astraea, British cruiser, for a cruise.  
 26, Mytho, French transport, for Taku.  
 26, Clam, British str., for Palembang.  
 26, Shinano Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.  
 26, Katsuno Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
 26, Biojun Maru, Jap. str., for Seattle.  
 26, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.  
 26, Humber, British storeship, for Weihaiwei.  
 26, Waterwitch, British surveying ship, for a cruise.  
 27, Sierra Miranda, Brit. sh., for Royal Road.  
 27, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.  
 27, Berurio, British str., for Sydney.  
 27, Marietta, Amr. g-bt., for Manila.  
 28, Batavia, German trspt., for Singapore.  
 28, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 28, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., for Haiphong.  
 28, Hallan, French str., for Hoihow.  
 28, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.  
 28, Ajax, British str., for London.  
 28, Feiching, British str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Thales, British str., for Haiphong.  
 28, Claverdale, British trspt., for Sydney.  
 28, Dundee, British trspt., for Chemainus.  
 28, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.  
 29, Stuttgart, German str., for Europe.  
 29, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.  
 29, Else, German str., for Canton.  
 29, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.  
 29, Peluse, British str., for Amoy.  
 29, Diamante, British str., for Manila.  
 29, C. Apcar, British str., for Calcutta.  
 29, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.  
 29, Lyceumoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 29, Patrie, Belgian str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Awa Maru, Japanese str., for London.  
 30, Milos, German str., for Portland (Or).  
 30, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
 30, Benlarig, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 30, Hailong, British str., for Haiphong.  
 30, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.

30, Loksang, British str., for Bangkok.  
 30, Mongkat, German str., for Bangkok.  
 30, Brand, Norwegian str., for Moji.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Rev. Bishop Hoare, Mr. C. B. Richella, H.B.M. Consul G. M. H. Playfair, Miss Searle, Mr. A. C. Bryon, Mrs. Melhuish and child, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Tongalin.

Per *Coromandel*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Miss Tiddamore, Messrs. J. M. Tavares, E. J. Phillips, F. L. Higginson, W. A. Burdon, A. Jay, G. Gaell, Witness and Thorne; for Singapore, Mr. de Cortier; for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Amundsen; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and two children, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Messrs. G. W. Hunter, E. Pearse, Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and infant; for London, Misses A. and J. Hoskyns, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Mystrom, Dr. Hewett, Sub-Lieut. W. Scott, R. C. H. Henderson, J. S. Schafer, F. M. Austin and T. C. Hanning Lee, Gunner Brister, Messrs. Moyes, W. Cowan and H. R. Parkes.

Per *Shinano Maru*, from Australia, Messrs. H. Morrell and F. M. Epimsa, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Messrs. F. H. Wiby, Maganmall, Gusmoras, A. E. McConnell, Mrs. J. C. Phelps and Miss A. B. Phelps.

Per *Clyde*, for Hongkong, from Bombay, Messrs. A. Rakim, A. Cassum, J. D. Joseph, Abdullaley, Sultanally, and Gotta (2); from Colombo, Major Boulanger; from London, Mr. and Mrs. Parlant; from Marseilles, Messrs. J. Barton, B. Layton, Mrs. Thomson and child, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Chimmos, Messrs. Macdonald, and H. Oram; from Penang, Miss Lowry; from Singapore, Mr. Klug; for Shanghai, from Bombay, Mr. S. S. Sassoon; from Marseilles, Mrs. Bevis.

Per *Phra Chom Klao*, from Bangkok, Messrs. H. F. A. Anderson and A. Ehalick.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Howard, Messrs. Johnson, Blanco, Aguirre, Porta and Fortes.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, &c., Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, U.S.N., Mrs. J. Fonler, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Messrs. J. Fonler, N. B. Atnell, E. N. Rutter, Master Fonler, T. Solterbeck, J. P. Kellogg, J. P. L. Dauls, Nicholas Arolekis, J. J. Nalsh, A. Fair, H. Lussan and Lieut. J. F. Carter, U.S.N. and Dr. Sanger.

Per *Stuttgart*, from Yokohama, &c., Mr. Crawford, Mr. P. Hagen, Lady and Miss Blake, Mr. W. C. Ward, Mr. Joseph, Miss Joseph, Mr. Leavy, Dr. Marschal, Mr. and Mrs. Denby, Mr. T. Teyner and Mr. Shearer.

Per *Awa Maru*, from Moji, Mr. J. C. Hendry, Mrs. Mosley, Mr. Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gaffner.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Cebu, Mr. W. G. Tayler.  
 Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. B. N. Jenkins, C. S. Power and F. Wandres.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Wisheit, Messrs. R. Saran, Sinking, Scott, Kennedy, Nicholson and Cumming.

Per *Pentakota*, from Taku, &c., Staff-Surgeon Moon, R.N.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Coromandel*, for London, from Hongkong, Mr. H. Lyman, Asst. Sub-Lieut. H. C. Buckle, W. A. Thompson, R.N., Wheelright, R.N., Messrs. S. P. B. Russell, R.N., and G. N. Henson, R.N., Capt. R. H. J. Stewart, R.N., Lieut. W. Tomkinson, R.N., Commander W. B. S. Wrey, R.N., Messrs. A. L. Stone, and F. O. B. Wilson, R.N., Mrs. Clark, child and infant, Mrs. Hammerton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hatfield, Mr. W. Hatfield; for Brindisi, Miss Crossman, Miss M. Bache, Mrs. and Miss Walker, for Marseilles, Mr. E. F. Bond; for Singapore, Messrs. Abdoolhosen, S. J. Perry, A. B. Snow, E. G. Wiley, and F. H. Wiley; for London, from Shanghai, Miss A. Hoakyn, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Mystrom, Dr. Hewett, Sub-Lieut. W. Scott, R.N., R. C. H. Henderson, R.N., J. S. Schafer, R.N., F. M. Austin, R.N. and T. C. Hanning Lee, R.N., Gunner Brister, R.N., Mr. Moyes, Miss J. Hoakyn, Messrs. W. Cowan, and H. R. Parkes; for Marseilles, Mr. Saunders and family, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lawson, Messrs. G. W. Hunter, E. Pearse and H. C. B.

Cockburn and family; for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Amundsen; for Singapore, Mr. de Cortier. Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Inonye, Mrs. Watson and infant and Messrs. Benedix, L. Collins, Chas. Hasbrack, J. C. Donaldson-Sim, Chas. Gaell, Cols. W. H. Beck and C. R. Greenleaf; for Melbourne, Mrs. Buller and child, Miss R. S. Philpot and Messrs. J. Macfarlane, M. Gillespie, H. Macgowan, G. F. Hoskins, J. Gilbert, B. Monro and M. A. Glasset, Miss Searle; for Thursday Island, Mr. H. O. MacCloskey; for Sydney, Messrs. Henry Jones, A. C. Rice, Geo. Fawcett, Bullock, R. S. Hall, C. Wiber and J. Baird; for Townsville, Mr. J. Gillespie.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, for Kobe, Mrs. Takahashi Yoyi, His Excellency Y. Morata (Japan Minister), Mrs. Lee She, Mr. and Mrs. Cheong S-chai and child, Messrs. Chin Sanki, Pack Tai and Hi Ting.

Per *America Maru*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Fernsberg and Mr. H. Coles; for Yokohama, Messrs. A. C. Bryer, Fried. Stale and E. Hamilton Sharp; for Honolulu, Mr. E. Harman; for San Francisco, Messrs. B. C. Randall, A. E. McConnell, R. Shaw and D. C. Schoorel; for London, Dr. A. Bevan and Mr. H. H. Morrell.

Per *Clyde*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Suma, Mrs. J. M. Guedes and children, Mr. Hugh Cuthbertson, Mrs. Walden, Mrs. Claude Hamilton, Mrs. Frank Dunsford, child and infant, Mrs. Cumming, Miss N. B. Fleming, Mr. W. B. Yule and Major Boulanger; from Bombay, Mr. D. S. Sassoon.

Per *Shinano Maru*, for Nagasaki, Mrs. Oyuki Honda, Mrs. Otsune Matshida, Mrs. K. Uyeno and child and Mr. M. Kida; for Yokohama, Mr. A. Morrill.

Per *Biojun Maru*, for Shanghai, Messrs. J. Johnson, Matsuo and K. Shikaya.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Dr. J. Sanger, Messrs. F. Wilson, H. H. Haas, W. B. Atwell, G. Ramandas, D. Ramandas, David Ramsay and E. S. Phillips, Miss Harriet Lourey, Miss Anny Schlerwith, Mr. and Mrs. Santos Mendoza, Mrs. Petrona Aquino and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hori Katsukichi, Messrs. C. S. Tomas and José de los Reyes.

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Per *Awa Maru*, for London, &c., Messrs. D. Gordon, D. Sheaser, B. Hunter, Geo. Holden, H. Isomura, Walter S. Cumming, J. H. Nicholson, D. Sinking, Ralph Scot and Thomas Kennedy, Mrs. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Akabane, Mr. and Mrs. Hata, Messrs. K. Saito, W. Ikeda, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Goffinet and Mr. R. Henderson.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Messrs. J. E. Gloria, J. L. Higginson, W. A. M. Burden, A. Jay, Miss Jittimore, Messrs. J. L. Davis, Kellogg, A. Anderson, J. L. Hill, Otami Ionega and Ed. Lynch.

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